The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,317—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
L. POONAH	3130	550	J. Orman	31st Mar.
[illegible] CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	7th April.
L. ROME	5032	1000	G. F. Cates	14th ..
[illegible] THIBET	2995	450	C. Fraser	21st ..
L. DECCAN	3129	550	J. B. Chapman	28th ..
L. VENETIA	2726	450	A. B. Daniell	5th May.
L. CLYDE	4100	750	E. M. Edmond	12th ..
L. KHIVA	2609	450	G. Scrivener	19th ..
L. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	26th ..
				Tuesday.
[illegible] BOKHARA	2933	500	J. Reeves	30th May.
L. ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	6th June.
[illegible] KASHGAR	2621	450	R. G. Murray	13th ..
L. [illegible]	3115	600	E. Ashdown	20th ..
[illegible]	2112	530	W. E. Breeze	27th ..

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at [illegible] p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every [illegible]. The Steamers marked L. proceeded direct to London, calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers [illegible] vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: [illegible] MONTHS—From date of departure to that of [illegible]

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
[illegible] Class	Rs. [illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	Rs. 1,050
[illegible] Class	Rs. [illegible]	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
[illegible] MONTHS.			
1st Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
2nd Class	Rs. 800	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	7th April.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	2[illegible]5

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, March [illegible] 1882.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To ALL PORTS OF ITALY.			To MARSEILLES.		
I Class .. R 500	including wines.		I Class .. R 520	including wine.	
II do. 310			II do. 350		
III do. 140	Without food.		III do. 115	Without food.	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

SINGAPORE, on Saturday, the 1st April, 1882.
MANILLA, on Monday, the 1st May, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa, I Class Cenis Route R 95 Brighton Route R 80
" II do. " 70 do. [illegible]
From Naples I do. do. .. 115 do. .. 130
" II do. do. .. 105 do. .. [illegible]

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 1st March 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. AUSTRIA	G. Zurich	1,709	400	3rd April.
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	8th April.
s. s. VORWAERTS	[illegible] Marusich	2,399	450	8th May.
s. s. ORION (new)	G. Mahorcich	3,500	500	8th June.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Brindisi	400	280	140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. ORION, Captain G. MAHORCICH, 3,500 tons, 500-horse power, to sail on the 2nd April 1882.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 13th, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE following three steamers:—

DAPHNE, appointed to sail on the 8th April,
VORWAERTS, do. do. 8th May,
ORION, (new) do. do. 8th June.

Will call at BRINDISI, and perform their passages AT INCREASED SPEED, thus reducing the average passage from BOMBAY to BRINDISI (via Canal) to 19½ days and to TRIESTE to 21 days.

J. JANNI,
Agent, A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone-circle, March 13, 1882.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1882. About
s.s. ROUMANIA	J. Harris	3,500	700	5th April.
s.s. ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3,500	700	15th April.
s.s. BRITANNIA	Henderson	2,200	400	30th May.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND GENOA.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1882. About
s.s. INDIA	Jamieson	2,289	500	13th May.

N.B.—INDIA will call at Naples if passengers offer.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 18th January, 1882.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for international Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 8, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

SPARKLING VIVONE.

HAVING become a necessary of life and enjoying an enormous consumption, the price is now reduced to

Rs. 2-[illegible] per dozen.
Rs. 5-8 per case of two dozen.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

PALE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.

OUR importations of this Oil cannot be excelled. Norway is now admitted to be the best producing coast in the world, the low temperature there available for extraction, and the celerity with which the process is performed and filtration effected, ensuring absolute freedom from rancidity. We are guaranteed the best Oil of each season.

Per bottle, Re. 1-4.
Per dozen bottles, Rs. 12.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. GOA, 1,906 tons, Captain A. Hay, sails on THURSDAY, 6th April, 1882, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Lisbon, and is due to arrive in London on 14th May.

S. S. KANGRA, 1,952 tons, Captain C. N. Wood, sails on TUESDAY, 2nd May, 1882, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Lisbon, and is due to arrive in London on 11th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHANDA, 2,022 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 5th April, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. [illegible], [illegible] Tons, on TUESDAY, 4th April, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bussoreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,496 Tons, on FRIDAY, 7th April, 1882, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on THURSDAY, 6th April, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 30th March, 1882. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTIES IN FANS.

TREACHER & COMPANY LD.,
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

FRESH IMPORTATIONS
EX S.S. "FRANCE" OF
NESTLE'S SWISS MILK and ANGLO-SWISS MILK, Milk-maid brand. Cash 7 annas per tin.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.)

THE NEW SEASON'S CROP, 1881.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
ROUGH SCOTCH OATMEAL,
in 2 lb. Tins.
CASH EIGHT ANNAS.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited).

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,
PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS.
CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

TREACHER'S
SPORTING AMMUNITION.

BULLETS.	GUNPOWDER.
CAPS.	SHOT, ordinary and chilled
CARTRIDGES.	WADS.
CARTRIDGE CASES.	HUNTING KNIVES.
CARTRIDGE LOADERS.	MEASURES, &c.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency for PIGOU, WILKS and LAURENCE'S
CELEBRATED "ALLIANCE" PRIZE GUNPOWDER.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR
INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

Original bottles, with measure and directions for use ....Cash Rs. 2-8

SOLE AGENTS.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

STANDARD
AERATED WATERS.

PERFECT FILTRATION.
TREATMENT BY CHARCOAL.
BOTTLES RENDERED ABSOLUTELY CLEAN.
FACTORY OPEN TO INSPECTION.

THE following NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES are UNSURPASSABLE in quality and FREE from every possible IMPURITY:—

	Dozen.
Soda Water (5 grains per bottle) Potash Water (British Pharmacopœia) Aerated Water	Rs. 0 12
Tonic Water (Quinine and Bigarade Orange Blossom) Lemonade Gingerade Seltzer Water Medicinal Soda Water (British Pharmacopœia)	" 1 0
Aromatic Ginger Ale (very fine)	" 1 8
Bottles charged extra	" 2 0

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

AIDS TO SIGHT.

SPECTACLES.

Best Pebble, for Long or Short Sight.

In Gold Frames	Rs. 28
In Aluminium Frames	" 6
In Blue Steel Frames	" 6

Finest Optical Glass, for Long, Short, or Stigmatic Vision.

In Nickel-plated, Incorrodible Frames, White, Blue, or Smoke-tinted Lenses, Cut in the Cylindrical, Periscopic, Bi-convex, or Bi-concave form ...	Rs. 5

DOUBLE EYE-GLASSES,
PINCE-NEZ OR FOLDERS.

Best Pebble, for Long or Short Sight.

In Gold Frames, Non-pressure Spring resting very lightly on the face	Rs. 30
In Silver Gilt Frames	" 10
In Tortoise-shell Turn-pin Frames	" 8

Finest Optical Glass, for Long or Short Sight.

Skeleton Folders, Springs and attachment riveted on Lense	Rs. 3

Finest Optical Glass, for Long, Short, or Stigmatic Vision.

In Nickel-plated, Incorrodible Frames, White, Blue, or Smoke-tinted Lenses, Cut in the Cylindrical, Periscopic, Bi-convex, or Bi-concave form ...	Rs. 5

A Morocco Case and (if required) a Silk Cord is supplied with each of the above.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.
A Large Selection.

D. S. KEMP [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
OF THE GREAT
BANDMANN COMBINATION.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, MARCH 31.

SECOND AND LAST NIGHT OF THE
MERCHANT OF VENICE.

Herr Bandmann in his great character of SHYLOCK.
Miss BEAUDET as PORTIA.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, APRIL 1st,
"OTHELLO.

Herr Bandmann as .. .. OTHELLO.
Miss L. Beaudet as .. .. DESDEMONA.
Mr. R.D. Ogden as .. .. IAGO.
Miss N. Ferguson as .. .. EMELIA.

Private Boxes, Rs. 16; Stalls, Rs. 4; Pit Stalls Rs. 3; Pit, Rs. 2; Back Seats, Re. 1.
Children, Soldiers, and H. M. Sailors, half-price.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co.'s.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE HALL LINE Steamer "SPEKE HALL," Captain W. Brand, will sail positively on 12th April for Liverpool. There are only a few berths now vacant. Apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co., KING, KING & Co.
Bombay, 30th March, 1882.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S s. s. "SHAH-JEHAN" are hereby informed of the arrival of that vessel, and are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods immediately, otherwise the same will be landed at risk and expense of Consignees.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed by Captain or steamer's surveyor before removal, otherwise no claims will be admitted.

SIGG-SULZER & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 30th March, 1882.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS, BANK OF BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN,—A VACANCY having occurred in the Auditorship of your Bank owing to the lamented decease of Mr. CORMACK, I beg to offer myself as a candidate, and to solicit your support at the meeting on the 19th April next.

DAVID WATSON,
Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.
18, Rampart-row, 30th March, 1882.

SKETCHING BLOCKS, &c.

SOLID SKETCH BLOCKS AND BLOCK BOOKS.
OF WHATMAN'S EXTRA THICK PAPER—"N" or "R" (smooth or rough) surface—

Sizes.	Blocks. Rs.	Block Books. Rs.
7 by 5	2 4	4 0
10 by 7	4 0	5 8
14 by 10	7 8	8 8
16½ by 11½	9 8	13 0
20 by 14	10 8	16 0

BLOCKED SKETCH BOOKS.

OF WHATMAN'S EXTRA THICK PAPER—"N" or "R" (smooth or rough) surface—

These Sketch Books are made like Solid Blocks, but with one edge stitched and bound, and three edges pasted only. When these latter are released by being cut round in the usual manner, the Book becomes a "Sketch Book" instead of a "Block."

16 mo.	Imperial	7 by 5	Rs. 2 8
8vo.	Royal	9 by 5½	" 3 8
"	Imperial	10 by 7	" 4 8

SKETCH BOOKS—Of Whatman's Drawing paper, half-bound with elastic band; "N" or "H P" (smooth or very smooth) surface—

Imp. 16mo.	7 by 5 in.	Rs. 1 12
Imp. 8vo.	10 by 7 "	" 3 8
Royal 8vo.	9 by 5½ "	" 2 8
Royal 4to.	11 by 9 "	" 4 0

Imp. 4to. 14½ by 10½ inches, Rs. 5-0.

SKETCH BOOKS—Of Hollingworth's papers stiff cloth sides, stitched—

7 by 5 inches	Rs. 1 0
[illegible] by 7 "	" 1 12
11½ by [illegible] "	" [illegible]
14 by 10 "	" 3 0

SKETCH BOOKS—Of tinted Crayon papers, half-bound, with elastic band—

Imp. 16mo. 9 by 5½ in.	Rs. 2 8
Royal 4to. 11 by 9 "	" 3 8

Imp. 4to. 14½ by 10 inches, Rs. 4-8.

THACKER & CO., Limited.
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY TOWER.

ABEL'S

ABEL'S PETROLEUM TESTING APPARATUS

AS described in the Petroleum Act of 1881. Complete in case.

Rs. 90.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

FOODS.

OF THE FINEST QUALITY FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

Mellin's Food	Bottle Re. 1 and Rs.	1 12
Nestles Milk Food	Tin "	1 4
Hard's Farinaceous Food	" "	0 12
Savory and Moore's Liebig's Food	" "	0 12
Maltine and Preparations	Bottle "	2 0
Kepler's Ext. Malt	" "	2 0
Robb's Nursery Biscuits	Tin "	2 8
Extracts of Meat and Chicken, our own manufacture, very fine.		
Epps' Cocoa ... Pound Re. 1-4. Half pound Rs.		0 10
Chocolate, by the Compie Coloniale Vanille	pound "	2 0
Extract of Coffee and Chicory, Bottle to make 15 Imperial Pints of Coffee	"	1 0

And all other forms of Nourishment for the sick Room.

Ten per cent. Discount on One Dozen of any of above.

D. S. KEMP AND COMPANY,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER.

Packets containing 500 sheets,
Net Re. 1-4 per packet.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

MELLIN'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS,
A GENUINE SUBSTITUTE FOR MOTHER'S MILK.

Small Bottles......................Re. 1 0 net.
Large Bottles......................Re. 1 12 "

MAY BE HAD FROM
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of Asthma and Bronchitis.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S
"LAVENDER WATER"

IS an exquisite perfume, prepared with the purest English oil of Lavender, combined with other pleasing ingredients, and free from the sickly odour of most ordinary perfumes.

Price Rs. 2 and 3-8 per bottle.

"FRAGRANT DENTALINE"

is a delicately flavoured mouth-wash, has the effect of hardening the gum, cleansing the teeth, and preventing tartar.

Price per bottle Re. 1-8.

"LIME-JUICE AND GLYCERINE"

effectually cleanses the skin of the head, promotes the growth of the hair, causing it to be soft and glossy.

Price per bottle As. 14 and Re. 1-8.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
[illegible]

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S CHOICE SPARKLING WINES.

Cash per dozen Quarts. Rs. a.		Cash per dozen Pints. Rs. a.
29 0	... Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE ... ...Saumur... Pure excellent quality, perfect condition.	16 0
34 0	... Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE ...Treacher's Light Dry... A wholesome, genuine Wine, suitable for general consumption.	18 8
40 0	... Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE...Treacher's Dry Creaming Sillery... The produce of one of the best districts of France, in brilliant order.	21 8
50 0	... Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE...Perrier Jouet's finest Dry... Pale and Dry; exquisite flavour.	26 8
50 0	... Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE ...Giesler's "For India"... This is Messrs. Giesler and Company's finest brand, and is undoubtedly the best Wine of its class imported into India.	26 8
34 0	... Sparkling ... MOSELLE ... ...Superior quality... Choice with charming bouquet.	19 0
41 0	... Sparkling ... MOSELLE... ... Finest Nonpareil... This is the finest Wine shipped, and is distinguished for its aroma and delicate flavour.	22 8
32 0	... Sparkling ... MOSELLE ... ...Fine quality... Pale Muscatel flavour.	17 8
35 0	... Sparkling ... HOCK ... ...Superior quality... A Wine with great flavour and softness.	19 8
42 0	... Sparkling ... HOCK ... Finest Ehrenbreitstein... This is a magnificent Wine, and much admired for its superb qualities.	23 0
38 0	... Sparkling ... BURGUNDY ... ...Finest quality, Red... An exquisite Wine of great bouquet and delicacy.	21 0

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WASHING FABRICS.

26 in. LANGTRY TWILLENA, PLAIN COLORS, 12 As. per yard.
CAMBRIDGE, SKY, PEACOCK, NAVY PINK, CORAL, BLACK, CREAM.

26 in. FANCY GALATEAS—12 As. per yard.
COLOURS—NARROW BLUE STRIPE, MEDIUM BLUE STRIPE, NARROW PINK STRIPE.

31 in. FRENCH FOULARDINES, CHECKED—Rs. 1-0 per yard.
COLOURS—LIGHT BLUE, LIGHT PINK, LIGHT GREY.

31 in. [illegible] FOULARDINE, POMPADOURS—Rs. 1-0 per yard.
COLOUR GROUND—BLACK, NAVY, CHOCOLATE, WHITE, CREAM.

31 in. FRENCH FOULARDINES, SPOTTED—Rs. 1-0 per yard.
COLOURS—NAVY GROUND, WHITE SPOTS—SCARLET, WHITE SPOTS—BLACK, WHITE SPOTS—BROWN, WHITE SPOTS.

30 in. PLAIN FRENCH CAMBRICS—Rs. 1-0 per yard.
COLOURS—NAVY, SCARLET, MYRTLE, BLACK, BROWN.

30 in. FRENCH SATEEN POMPADOURS—Rs. 1-8 per yard.
COLOUR GROUND—GREY, BLACK, NAVY, BROWN, SCARLET, PINK, DRAB, WHITE, CREAM.

30 in. FRENCH SATEENS, PLAIN—Rs. 1-4 per yard.
COLOURS—GOLD, NAVY, PINK, CERISE, PEACOCK, CREAM, BROWN, CHOCOLATE, MYRTLE, SKY BLUE, SLATE, WHITE.

32 in. FRENCH FANCY PRINTED CAMBRICS OR SHIRTINGS—Rs. 1-0 per yard.

WHITE MATERIALS.

26 in. LACE STRIPES, 8 As., 10 As., 14 As. per yard.

SWISS EMBROIDERY.

4 As., 6 As., 8 As., 10 As., 12 As., 14 As., Re. 1-0, Re. 1-4, Re. 1-8, Rs. 2-0, Rs. 3-0.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT ALLOWED FOR CASH OR BY VALUE-PAYABLE PARCEL POST.

WATSON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

THACKER AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS.

CHALMER'S INDIAN BILLS OF EXCHANGE, &c., ACT.
THE INDIAN NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT, 1881
With Explanatory Commentary, by M. D. Chalmers, M.A., Rs. 7; Post-free, Rs. 7-8.

In this work the Indian and English Laws are compared, and where they coincide illustrations are given from English Cases. Reference is also made to the Continental Codes. The Appendices contain provisions on other Indian Acts relating to Negotiable Instruments and Sundry Forms.

NEW WORK BY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.
MEN AND EVENTS OF MY TIME IN INDIA
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By W. W. HUNTER, C.I.E., LL.D., Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India.

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MR CLEVELAND'S PLANTS for Sale. On view at Breach Candy from 7 to 9-30 a.m. and from 5 to 7 p.m., 1st, 2nd, and 3rd April. Prices marked on each plant.

WANTED PONY, 10-1 to 10-2, to go well in double harness. Bay preferred. Apply to "B.," care of this office.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Reverend D. O. Fox will address the Association THIS EVENING. (8-30 Bombay time).

JUST arrived, fifteen excellent PEGU PONIES for sale. To be seen at Parell-road Commission Stable, near Sir J. J. Hospital. FRAMJEE FURDOONJEE COLAH, Proprietor.

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TO LET, the commodious house known as KAY'S HALL, Byculla, next to Pallonjee's Hotel, from the 1st May. Apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.

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TWO and-a-half miles from Andheri Station on the sea side at [illegible], sites for Bungalows to be let at moderate rents. Apply to "A. B.," care of office of this paper.

FOR EASTER FESTIV[illegible]—Comic and Merriment Cards, Candied Fr[illegible] other fancy things. Rare opportunity.—[illegible] PANY, Meadow-street.

MAHABLESHWAR READ[illegible] Comfortable Phaetons and Tongas from Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, Poona at a very moderate rate.

TO LET, from 1st May next, a very [illegible] TOP FLOOR above the office of Messrs. Macaulay and Co., now in the occupation of James Douglas, Esq. Rent, Rs. 125. Apply to Framjee Cowasjee Markar, Cumballa Hill.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES.—Every genuine Singer has the Co.'s name and trade-mark printed upon the arm and legs. To avoid deception buy only at the office of the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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ONE of the best BUNGALOWS on the Ridge, TO BE LET, for about four months from 19th May. The occupier being anxious that it should be inhabited during the rainy season, will let it fully furnished for what it costs him unfurnished. Apply to "B," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF REGULATIVE ACTS, [illegible] Sea Customs Act, Customs [illegible], Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, [illegible] Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The [illegible] Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and [illegible] Port Trust Act. [illegible] *Bombay Gazette* Office.

[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of [illegible] Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, [illegible] Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

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[illegible] Cabinet, containing [illegible] Paper and 100 [illegible] to match [illegible] 1 12

"BASKERV[illegible]" B[illegible] 100 Bas[illegible] velopes [illegible]

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"MAT GRAIN [illegible]" 50 Envel[illegible]

"GREY GRANITE" [illegible] and 50 Envelop[illegible]

"RED GRANITE" do. [illegible]

"CHROMATIC TINTED [illegible]" Note Paper [illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 30.

The most noticeable feature in mercantile affairs during the past week has been the return of increased stringency in the Money market both here and in Calcutta. The Bank of Bengal raised its rate of discount 1 per cent. all round a few days ago, and the Bank of Bombay followed suit yesterday afternoon. This has had a depressing effect on Government Paper and Shares generally, and in the Import trade also its effect is unfortunate. No doubt the great cause of it is still the very large quantities of produce either shipping or coming forward to be shipped on both sides of India. That money should continue so scarce and dear in mercantile circles is certainly extraordinary when we consider the large amount of Government drafts that have been sent out from home during the past few months, and also the imports of Bullion into this port from all parts. Since 1st January 1882 up to date our receipts of Gold and Silver Bullions have reached the enormous total of Rs. 3,36,31,546, and last week alone they exceeded 77 lacs. Cotton and Seeds come forward very freely, and there is also a little more movement in Wheat, and Exports generally have been going on on a large scale. In Imports a fair business passes on from day to day, but improvement is much retarded by the scarcity of money.

Advices from home quote money easy and stocks generally much as before. Cotton is a little lower, and Seeds and Wheat are almost the same.

Dear money in India and firmer exchange have given rise to a strong demand for outward remittances. The whole of the Council Drawings in London yesterday (Rs. 40,00,000) were taken up at the exceptionally high rate of 1s. 8¼d., [illegible] being to this market and 17 lacs to Calcutta. Bar Silver has advanced to 52 1-16, and the shipments of Bullion for the week to this port are given as £70,000 Silver and £40,000 Gold.

COTTON.—A large business has been done in this staple during the week. Broach and Oomras continue to arrive freely and also fair quantities of New Dholleras, but the crop of Bengal is now beginning to come to an end. Prices were steady at full rates on Friday and Saturday, but on Monday with dull advices from home we became much quieter, and have continued so ever since. In some kinds of Cotton the fall has been considerable. Good Broach has been done at Rs. 226, Rs. 228 spot, and even at Rs. 225 for early April delivery. Fine Dholleras have been done as low as Rs. 206, and Fine Oomras at Rs. 205. The lower qualities had not been run up so high and consequently the fall in them is not quite so marked. We quote the rates of the day:—

		Per Candy.
Broach Good	Rs. 226 ready	Rs. 225 April delivery
Oomrawuttee Good	196	
Do. F.G.F	185	
Do. G.F.	[illegible]	
Akote, Best	201	
Bhownuggur, Good		Rs. 196 April delivery
Do. F.G.F		186
Dhollera, Good		195
Do. F.G.F		185
Bengals, Fine	Rs. 170	
Do. Fully Good	160	
Do. Good	152	
Do. Fully G.F.	145	

Our receipts, shipments, and stocks for the week and season are as follows:—

	1882.	1881.
Receipts from 22nd to 28th March	71,726	56,302
Do. do. 1st Jan. to 28th March	6,65,1[illegible]	4,07,386
Shipments from 23rd to 29th March	78,098	33,748
Do. do. 1st Jan. to 29th March	5,37,379	2,76,616
Cotton in Harbour	64,810	39,252

Linseed is now arriving freely, and large quantities are due in the next month or two as the crops have been generally large. This has a depressing effect on the market, and holders are willing to sell at a little reduction both ready and to arrive. The present price is about Rs. 5-5, with 6 per cent. less. Sales reported are about 75,000 cwts. The large quantities known to be coming forward make buyers cautious.

Rapeseed.—Yellow we quote Rs. 5-12, and it is firm at this rate. Rapeseed, Red, is about Rs. 5-2, and prices are rather weak, as buyers knew that large arrivals may be expected shortly.

Gingelly is firm in price, in moderate supply, and in good demand. Hinganghat we quote Rs. 38, Kabri White Rs. 32 to Rs. 35, Red Rs. 30 to Rs. 32, and Black Rs. 28 to Rs. 30.

Groundnuts are firm at the same price as before, viz., Rs. 24 to Rs. 24½, Castoroil Seed is steady at Rs. 23 to Rs. 24, and Poppy Seed in moderate enquiry at Rs. 5-7.

The following are the receipts and shipments of Linseed, viz.:—

	1882.	1881.
Receipts from 22nd to 28th March	1,10,726	1,81,863
Do. do. 1st Jan. to 28th do.	7,75,384	6,07,170
Shipments from 23rd to 29th do.	1,45,950	1,05,979
Do. do. 1st Jan. to 29th do.	7,15,032	4,71,366

WHEAT is firm in price, and a large business is doing in it in all descriptions. No. 1 Soft White has been sold at Rs. 31 [illegible] Kalla has been in active request at Rs. [illegible] to Rs. 24, Yellow at Rs. 26½ to Rs. 27, [illegible] at Rs. 28, and Amedabad at Rs. 27 to Rs. 28.

The receipts and shipments are as follows:—

	1882.	1881.
Receipts from 22nd to 28th March	73,280	1,56,622
Do. 1st Jan. to 28th March	21,53,131	10,68,341
Shipments from 23rd to 29th March	1,58,663	1,17,215
Do. 1st Jan. to 29th March	15,92,821	11,35,417

PIECE-GOODS are quieter from first hands, but in the bazaar there is still a good deal of business passing, and prices are firm there. Grey Mulls, Madapollams, and T Cloths are in good demand, as also are Dhoties, White Mulls, and White Jacconets. In Prints and Turkey Red Goods there is very little doing, and these goods generally are in oversupply.

Yarns are in moderate enquiry at our quotations, and the higher numbers are scarce and wanted.

COALS.—The rate for these is very firm, but we do not make any alteration of importance in our quotations, which now are:—

Davison's West Hartely .. Rs.	11¼	alongside.
Welsh Hartley	13¼ to Rs. 14¼	do.
Cardiff	15¼ to .. 15¾	do.

METALS.—The market for these is rather unsettled, and it is difficult to give quotations. Considerable sales were made of Copper Braziers on the spot at Rs. 46-12, which is an advance on last mail quotations, but it cannot be said to be readily saleable at this. To arrive, there is almost no business doing. Sellers require Rs. 46-12 to Rs. 47, but buyers are offering considerably less. *Yellow Metal* is nominally about the same as last mail, but we hear of little or no business in it. Ready we quote say about Rs. 36 to Rs. 36-8, and to arrive Rs. 35-8 to Rs. 36.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Under the influence of a dear and difficult money, market has been dull all week, and has slowly but steadily undergone an almost day to day decline. Last mail we closed weak at 101 3-16, and a fall of 1-16 to ⅛ has taken place daily. On the Bank rate being advanced yesterday we felt a fall ¼, and close not higher than 100⅝. A good deal of this paper has changed hands during the past few days. 4½ has as usual not been so much dealt in, but it has declined from Rs. 108¼ to Rs. 108.

The Share market generally was strong on Friday and Saturday, and the tendency of prices was rather upwards. *Spinning* shares especially advanced Rs. 5 to Rs. 10. On Monday, however, tight money began to have its effect, and the upward movement was arrested. For the last three days again they have been decidedly going back. All the advance since last mail was lost, and in some cases five to ten rupees more. Other shares have varied less. *Press* shares have been and continue very steady at our quotations which are much the same but last mail, and the same may be said of *Land* and *Miscellaneous Scrip*.

Bank shares are not much altered. Bank of Bombay have been done a little lower again, viz., Rs. 763¾ as Bank of Madras have advanced to Rs. 700.

EXCHANGE was quiet but steady at the last mail's quoted rates on Friday and Saturday. On Monday, however, with the dearer turn in the money market, we have been considerably stronger again. On Saturday 3 months' Credits were placed at 1s. 8 15-32d. for April, and 1s. 8 7-16d. for May. Our closing rates to-day are fully 1-16 above last mail. We quote:—

	Telegraphic.	Demand.	3 months'.	4 months'.
Bank Bills..	1s. 8 7-32d.	1s. 8¼d.	1s. 8 15-32.	1s. 8½d.

	3 months.	6 months'.
Credits ..	1s. 8 9-16d.	1s. 8 23-32d.
Documents.	1s. 8 5-8d.	1s. 8¾d.
Francs ..	2·17½	2·19½.

For after 15th April 3 months' Credits can be placed at 1s. 8 17-32d., and for May at 1s. 8½d. Francs for both months at 2·16⅝.

Money has been very tight for the past [illegible] and some of the Banks have not bee[illegible] for this mail.

Spinning shares close [illegible] some cases at a sl[illegible] Other shares [illegible] Paper, howeve[illegible] have been done at 10[illegible]

[illegible] LISTS.

	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
[illegible]	20,000	500	all	5p. ct.	763½
[illegible]	12,000	500	all	10 do.	820
[illegible]	10,000	500	all	5 do.	700
[illegible]	100,000	100	all	3 do.	130
[illegible]	250	250	12½	2 do.	103

[illegible]PANIES.

[illegible]	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct.	20 xd
[illegible]	£20	130-11-6	do.	26
[illegible]	£20	85-7-3	do.	72
[illegible]	£20	21-13-1	do.	32
[illegible]	£100	1,000	do.	1,010
[illegible]	£18	196-5-15	do.	315

[illegible]S OF BULLION, &c.

[illegible] Rs. 12¼

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Chrysolite, 1,044 tons, Captain B. Whitehouse, will sail to-day for Trieste and Venice with a general cargo.

*THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bhundara, 2,203 tons, Captain W. E. Hutchinson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Pehlwan, 101 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Bhownuggur with a cargo of cotton and 103 deck passengers.

THE steamer Shahjehan, 1,030 tons, Captain W. Edge, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (6th March) with a general cargo and four deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Coconada, 547 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, will sail to-day for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. F. Collins, Mr. Babajee Sudoba, and 103 deck.

THE Hall Line steamer Speke Hall, 1,730 tons, Captain W. Brand, which arrived in harbour on the 29th instant from Liverpool, brought the following cargo:—1,045 packages piecegoods, 91 bales twist, 17 barrels beer, 193 packages glassware, 752 bars and 700 bundles iron, 3,145 packages iron, 35 iron plates, 10,937 bundles iron hoops, 600 cases brandy, 131 packages earthenware, 21 barrels fire clay, 7 cases twine, 60 cases slates, 71 packages papers, 60 packages stores, 184 cases wine and spirits, 27 cases umbrellas, 75 packages bottles, 20 drums varnish, 11 cases tobacco, 135 packages steel iron, 209 pigs lead, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
29	Pehlwan (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur, Mar. 29
30	Shahjehan (s)	Edge	Calcutta, Mar. 6.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Avoca (s)	Hassall	China, &c.
	[illegible] (s)	[illegible]	Antwerp.
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] & Kurrachee
	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible] (s)	Hutchinson	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Coconada, Mitchell, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.

Steamer Chrysolite, Whitehouse, to Trieste and Venice.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Verona, to China, &c.

Steamer Bessie Morris, to London.

Steamer Pehlwan, to Coast and Bhownuggur.

Steamer Speke Hall, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

March ARRIVAL.

26 Maharani (s) ... Burleigh ... Colombo, March 17.

DEPARTURES.

March 26.—Steamers Ellora, Madras, and Simla, and a barque (showed K. M. H. G.)

MADRAS.

March ARRIVAL.

27 Capri (s) ... Suez.

March DEPARTURES.

27 Huzara (s) ... Bombay.

Socotra (s) ... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 30.

FROM GLASGOW.

Roumania (s)—6 casks paints, of sorts, Ebramjee Escofjee; 60 cases acid, Volkart Brothers; 30 [illegible] tar, Rajbhoy Gokulbhoy; [illegible] cases biscuits and 6 cases provisions, Tyebjee Ismailjee.

Hartlepool (s)—3 cases glassware, Moosa Ayab.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Roumania (s)—7 crates earthenware, Banajee Veerjee; 9 packages earthenware, Jaffer [illegible]; [illegible] packages glassware, Nanjee Canjee; [illegible] packages [illegible], John S. Elmore and Co.; 42 cases [illegible], Goolamally Jeewanjee and Co.

Lady Dalhousie (s)—3 crates earthenware, H. F. Soares and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Uppingham (s)—1 case glassware, The Agra Bank.

[illegible] (s)—2 cases toys, The Agra Bank.

[illegible] (s)—15 cases ink and 12 cases plate glass, The Agra Bank; 9 cases papers, [illegible] Cuttoobdin.

France (s)—31 cases [illegible] bacon and cheese, M. D. Mello; 30 drums [illegible], Dossabhoy Sunamanjee; 11 cases confectionery and [illegible] cases glassware, Hafozoola Fesoola.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Singapore (s)—7 cases blacking, Goolamally Jeewanjee and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Sumatra (s)—10 cases papers, Bell Brandenburg and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Orion (s)—27 bales coloured papers, C. Macdonald and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Singapore (s)—15 cases prunes, Abdoolally Tippoolal.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Shewington (s)—10 bales wool, Jewandas Premjee; 100 bales cotton, J. C. [illegible] and Co.; [illegible] bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Lismore (s)—74 bales cotton waste, Ralli [illegible] Co.; [illegible] bales cotton, Oodhowjee [illegible]; 112 bales rags, 300 [illegible]; 56 bales rags, [illegible]; [illegible] bales cotton, Moorjee Jewraj; [illegible] 500 bales cotton, Ralli, Stewart and Co.

Rhodora (s)—1 bale cotton and 1 bale twist waste, [illegible] Pitti [illegible] wool, Dowjee Shanjee.

Ashford (s)—250 cwts coir yarn, Currimjee [illegible]; 24 cwts myrabolams, [illegible]; [illegible] cwts myrabolams, [illegible]; [illegible] bales cotton, Bhimjee Laljee; 300 bales cotton, [illegible]; 45 bales cotton, [illegible]; 2 [illegible] gasseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.; [illegible] bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Roumania (s)—1,000 bales cotton, [illegible] and Co.; [illegible] bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 30 cwts coir yarn, [illegible]; [illegible] bales cotton, [illegible] Khoosal; [illegible] bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

Sultan (s)—22 cwts bones, [illegible]; 800 cwts wheat, [illegible] Runchordass; [illegible] cotton, John Marshall.

A. J. Marshall—50 bales wool, [illegible] Ameidass; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Speke Hall (s)—250 cwts coir yarn, James Scott and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Poona (s)—7 cases shawls, Ranchord Kuramchund; 1 case woollen [illegible], Tarachand Ramchund; [illegible] cases woollen handkerchiefs and 10 cases woollen [illegible]; 2 cases [illegible]; 1 case [illegible] and [illegible] cwts ivory, [illegible] Peerbhoy; 2 cases silver [illegible] (Rs. 14,300) [illegible] Bank; 5 boxes indigo, Volkart Brothers; 10 bundles ivory, Adamjee [illegible] Mahomed; 4 cwts ivory, [illegible]; 1 case [illegible] Aushaw [illegible] House.

Julia David (s)—300 cwts sandlewood, Premjee Muljee; 139 cwts coir yarn, Nodey Gangjee; 2 bales skins, [illegible]; 7 bales hides, Datardina Mowji; 36 bales hides, Hajee Hasam; 159 bales cotton, Sanquet and Co.; 55 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.; 52 cwts rubber, 9 cwts ivory, and 36 cwts copal, Jairam Sewjee; 234 cwts cloves, Veshram Ebram.

FOR HAVRE.

Abyssinian—50 bales cotton, F. Sanquet and Co.; 310 cwts rapeseed, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Schaldis (s)—[illegible] bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.; 2,300 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.; 103 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lombard (s)—2,035 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Eustace (s)—1,200 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Dallam Tower (s)—10 bales cotton, Olcese and Co.

Ben Voirlich (s)—330 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Olcese and Co.

Cathay (s)—400 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.; 10 bales hides, The P. and O. Co.; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Austria (s)—8 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.; 210 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Ben Voirlich (s)—100 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

Cathay (s)—45 bales hides, the P. and O. Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore (s)—300 bales cotton, Olcese and Co.; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

Topaze (s)—500 bales cotton, A. Blaschek and Co.

Brocadaile (s)—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.; 100 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Cathay (s)—367 bags coffee, the P. and O. Co.

Singapore (s)—1,300 cwts gingellyseed, Lang, Moir and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.; 2,000 cwts wheat, E. Spinner and Co.; 2 boxes silver coins (Rs. 6,300) The P. Bank.

Sestos (s)—1,490 cwts wheat, E. Spinner and Co.

Brocadaile (s)—12 pots rosa oil, Hajee M. Ebram and M. Jaffer.

FOR MALTA.

Poona (s)—14 cwts benjamen, and 1 box silk piecegoods, E. L. Moolchund.

FOR BEYROUT.

Austria (s)—36 cwts coffee, H. S. Sassoon.

FOR PYRAEUS.

Austria (s)—500 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR SWONKIN.

Singapore (s)—300 cwts joowar, Walljee Chutoorbhoy.

FOR SUEZ.

Poona (s)—15 cases silk, Hajee Zanel Abedeen.

Singapore (s)—5 cwts indigo and 31 cwts chemel seed, Woomerohoy Chandabhoy.

FOR H[illegible]

Regina (s)—8,035 cwts [illegible] 1,667 cwts linseed and 2,001 cwts [illegible] Abdulam[illegible]li Brothers.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Austria (s) [illegible] cocoanuts, Hajee Moosa Huson.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Columb[illegible] bales cotton, Radhakison Mathooramow.

FOR HONGKONG.

[illegible] bales cotton, Guneshdass Sobhagmull; 56 bales [illegible] Gasiram Choonilall; 209 bales cotton, Mottisuntookchund; 103 bales twist, Ebram Noor[illegible] and Co.; 35 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co. [illegible] (s)—92 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 138 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Verona (s)—200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 31.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

57-81—Tobin and R—The Land Mortgage Bank vs Ahmedboy Hubibbhoy and another—Jefferson, B. and D.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

146-80—J. C. Cama—Thackersey Jaitha vs Trickumjee Velljee and others—Jefferson, B. and D., P. and G., and Macfarlane and E.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PINHEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

477-81—R. M. Sayani—Mahomed Hajee Ahmed vs. Aboo Bucker Ebrahim—Macfarlane and E.

527-81—Hore, C. and B—Jethanund Devundas and another vs. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee—In person.

6-82—In person—Borah Carimbhoy Moosajee vs. Rahmon Russool and others—Tyabjee and D.

11-82—Payne and G—Awabai another vs. M. P. Lynch and others.

20-82—Jefferson, B. and D—Hajee Abdool Syed Oosman and another vs. Becher Ramsen and others—Prescot and W.

531-81—M. H. Khan—Himum Ganesh and others vs. Jania Nathu and others—Janardhen and H—In person.

563-80—Smith and F—L. A. Wallace and another vs. Ahmed bin Essa Khalifa—Macfarlane and E.

298-81—In person—Cullian Govind vs Ramchandra Sewjee and others—In person.

[illegible]—Jefferson, B. and D—Amirudin Abdool Latiff vs. [illegible]

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—MARCH 28.

Ditmas, Captain, R. H. A., on leave, from Kirkee.

MARCH 29th.

Jackson, Surg.-Major, on leave, from Meean Meer.

Burlton, Lieut.-Col., Civil Employ, on leave, from Mhow.

Morrell, Captain, Essex, on leave, from Madras.

O'Connor, Surg., from leave, from England.

Hepburn, Major, 28th Punjab N.I., from leave, from England.

Aplin, Lieut., 7th Bombay N.I., to join, from Dharwar.

MARCH 30th.

Faulkner, Surg., on leave, from Mehidpore.

DEPARTURES—MARCH 29.

Mathews, Captain, on retirement, to Belgaum.

MARCH 30th.

Rivett-Carnac, Lieut. Col., 11th Hussars, to join, to Mahableshwur.

Ditmas, Captain, R. H. A., from leave, to Kirkee.

Preston, Captain, Duke of Wellington, to join, to Lucknow.

Woodhouse, Surg., on duty, to Allahabad.

Fraser, Dy. Asst. Comsy., from leave, to Allahabad.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 30.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Condr. F. Perks, Ord. Dept., has been granted an extension of furlough for a period of six days.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy. of State for India to return to duty:—

Maj. W. R. Trevelyan, S. C.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy. of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—

Lieut.-Col. G. C. Grant, S. C., three months, private affairs.

The undermentioned officer has been allowed by the Secy. of State for India to retire from the Service, subject to H. M.'s approval:—

Surgn.-Maj. G. C. Bell, M.D., 13th April 1882.

The following Native promotion is made:—

7th Regiment N. I.—Havildar-Major Fazil Khan to be Jamadar on augmentation.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Capt. W. J. Orr, S. C., Sub-Asst. Comsy.-Genl., Second Class (Actg. [illegible]).

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Maj. J. Jopp, S. C., Asst. to Mr. Genl., Poona Div.

Lieut.-Col. A. J. Vibart, S. C., is permitted to retire from the Service from the 1st April 1882 on a pension of £551 per annum.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year from 12th May with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Col. O. V. Tanner, C. B., S. C., Comdt., 29th N. I.

Capt. J. F. D. Fordyce, Bl. S. C., Mily. Accts. Dept., is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt. of India.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bo. S. C., with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt. Hon'ble the Secy. of State for India:—

Sub-Lieut. C. M. Gray, of the 2nd Battn. Dorsetshire Regt. (late 54th Foot), Offg. Wing Officer, 9th Regt. N. I., 1st April 1878.

Sub-Lieut. Gray to have the rank of Lieut. from 11th Sept. 1876, subject to H. M.'s approval.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy. of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—

Major G. C. Hogg, Cavy., six months, medical certificate.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. G. C. Parker, late I. N., Port Officer, Karachi, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for three months on sick certificate.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Revd. J. F. Forbes, M. A., Chaplain of the Belgaum Fort, has passed an examination in the Hindustani language according to the lower standard.

Mr. F. Yorke Smith, Regr. of the Diocese, is granted leave to Europe for eight months from the 24th March and Mr. G. W. Haught[illegible] is appointed to act as Regr. during his absence.

The Revd. G. H. Lewis, Offg. Chaplain of Neemuch, was appointed Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Bombay from the 15th to the 18th March.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Col. T. M. Baumgartner, Asst. Pol. Agent, S. M. C., are placed at the disposal of H. E. the Com.-C. from 2nd May next.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Shewaram Gopaldas, Acting Mukhtyarkar of Mirpur Batoro in the Dist. of Karachi, is appointed to be a Magte. of the Second Class in that Dist.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, to take effect on the departure of Mr. H. J. Parsons, Actg. Judge and Sessions Judge, Karachi, on furlough and during the absence of Lieut.-Col. G. C. Grant, or until further order:—

Mr. W. Foxton to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Karachi.

Lieut.-Col. F. J. T. Ross to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Karachi.

[illegible] W. H. Sealy, Cant. Magte., Aden, has been appointed to act as [illegible] of the Aden Jail, in addition to his other duties, pending the arrival of Surgn. [illegible] Adey.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal to be Depy. Collr., Second Grade, vice Mr. A. E. Plunkett, transferred to the Judl. Dept.

Rao Bahadur Umedram Ranchordas to be Depy. Collr., Third Grade, vice Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal, promoted.

Divan Naval[illegible] Shokiram Advani to be Depy. Collr., Fourth Grade, vice Rao Bahadur Umedram Ranchordas, promoted.

Khan Bahadur Adarji Jiwanji to be substantive pro tem. Depy. Collr., Fourth Grade, vice Divan Navalrai Shokiram Advani.

The following appointments have been made in the Registration Dept.:—

Khandesh District.—Mr. Yashvant Balkrishna to be Special Sub-Regr. of Erandol.

Mr. Raghunath Wasudev to be Special Sub-Regr. of Dhulia.

Ratnagiri District.—Mr. Sadashiv Yashvant to be Special Sub-Regr. of Khed.

Mr. R. Courtenay, C.S., has been permitted by H. M.'s Secy. of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. [illegible] S. Menezes, Sub-Asst. Conservator of Forests, Kanara, S. D., is allowed leave of absence on medical certificate for six months, with effect from the 15th Jan.

The following appointments have been made in the Registration Department:—

Dharwar District.—Mr. Lakshman Raghvendra to be Special Sub-Regr. of Navalgund.

Mr. [illegible] Bhimaji to be Special Sub-Regr. of Hangal.

Mr. H. Giles acted as Depy. Comsr. Upper Sind Frontier, from 5th Nov. to 1st Dec. 1881.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn.-Maj. J. M. Mackenzie is appointed to act as Civil Surg., Ratnagiri, during the absence on privilege of Surgn. H. McCalman.

Surgn.-Maj. J. [illegible]rnott, M.D., C.M., Actg. Presidency Surgn., Second Dist., and Marine Surgn. to act, in addition to his own duties, as Surgeon to the European General Hospital during the absence of Bgde.-Surgn. J. Pinkerton, M.D.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. A. Dashwood, Asst. Engr., First Grade, is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate for one year.

Mr. A. S. M. Ritchie, Asst. Engr. Second Grade, has passed the Deptl. Examination in the Marathi language.

Mr. C. T. Burke, B.E., Ex. Engr., Third Grade, is allowed furlough to England for fourteen months.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

Lieut.-Col. E. W. West delivered over and Col. P. H. LeGeyt received charge of the office of Pol. Supdt., Palanpur, on the 15th instant.

Mr. F. C. O. Beaman delivered over and Mr. A. D. Younghusband received charge of the offices of the Second Asst. Collr. and Dist. Depy. Collr., Ahmedabad, on the 11th inst.

Mr. J. G. White delivered over and Mr. F. S. P. Lely received charge of the office of the Collr. and Magte. and *Agent to H. E. the Govr. at Surat* on the 17th inst.

Mr. E. Lawrence delivered over and Mr. J. De Courcy Atkins received charge of the office of the Asst. Collr., Thana, on the 8th inst.

In consequence of the employment on special duty of Rao Saheb Vishnu Ramchandra the following appointments of Mamlatdars are made till further orders:—

Rao Saheb Bhowanrao Vishnu to be substantive pro tem. First Grade Mamlatdar of Salsette in Thana.

Rao Saheb Antaji Krishna to be substantive pro tem. Second Grade Mamlatdar of Pen in Kolaba.

A'zam Hari Ramchandra Takle to be Probationary substantive pro tem. Fourth Grade Mamlatdar of Mangaon in Kolaba.

Mr. A. D. Younghusband delivered over and Mr. Narayen Bhicaji received charge of the Second Asst. Collr's and Dist. Depy. Collr.'s Offices on the 20th inst.

Mr. S. J. Harrison received charge of the office of the Cant. Magte. Deesa, on the 20th inst.

Mr. Edalji Dosabhai delivered over and Mr. Bamanji Edulji Modi received charge of the office of Dist. Depy. Collr., Kaira, on the 23rd inst.

Southern Division.

Mr. Wilson delivered over and Mr. F. Yates received charge of the office of Dist. Supdt. of Police, Ratnagiri, on the 3rd inst.

Mr. J. J. Hearn, Huzur Depy. Collr., delivered over charge of the office of Dist. Supdt. of Police, Kaladgi, to Mr. M. Kennedy one the 6th inst.

Messrs. G. Wilson and A. Cumine respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Collr., Ratnagiri, on the 15th inst.

Messrs. Rangrao Bhimaji and Gurushidapa Virbasapa respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Dist. Depy. Collr., Belgaum, on the 20th inst.

BY THE COLLECTOR OF SALT REVENUE.

Messrs. H. C. Bulkely and R. Thom respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Asst. Collr. of Salt Rev., Uran Range, on the 16th inst.

Messrs. W. Fowler and Cawasji Cursetji Jamsetji respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Asst. Collr. of Salt. Rev., Ratnagiri Range, on the 3rd inst.

BY THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

Northern Division.

Mr. G. L. Gibson, Depy. Consvr. of Forests, Khandesh, delivered over charge of the Dist. Forest Office, Western Khandesh, on the 9th March to Mr. W. G. Betham, Asst. Consvr. of Forests.

[illegible]

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(*Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.*)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

JANNI—March 30th, at 178, Malabar Hill, the wife of J. Janni, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

KELSO—SIMONS—March 23rd, at Howrah, Archibald William, eldest son of Colonel A. J. Kelso, late 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, to Alice Mary, widow of John Lane Simons, late of Kissengunge, Nuddea.

McWATTERS—NEDHAM—March 23rd, at Simla, Surgeon-Major W. McWatters, A. M. D., to Gertrude Fanny, daughter of Colonel Nedham, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, and grand daughter of the late Major-General W. Nedham, Colonel of the 4th Veteran Battalion.

DEATH.

HARLEY—March 25th, at Saint Thomas' Mount, the Reverend Henry Harley, Missionary of the Church Missionary Society, aged 70.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1882.

WE await with some anxiety the papers which were presented to Parliament a fortnight ago respecting the frontier arrangements between Russia and Persia. Sir Charles Dilke flatly denied the truth of the statement that brought the new Russo-Persian frontier to within sixteen versts of Sarakhs, and stated subsequently that it did not approach nearer to that city than 150 miles. The actual terms of the treaty, as telegraphed by Reuter, seem to confirm the statement of the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in so far as the distance of the new frontier from Sarakhs is concerned. The agreement, however, has a singularly provisional look about it. There is really little more than a trifling rectification of frontier in it, and did not our own information, coupled with the suspicious character of the new frontier line, not warn us, we should see no ground for quarrelling with it. We are told that the extreme point in the direction of Sarakhs is Babadurmo. Now this station is some thirty miles east of Askabad, to which place the Russians have carried their trans-Caspian railway. From Babadurmo to Sarakhs is about the distance named by Sir Charles Dilke. The assurance of the Government is therefore technically correct, but we should be very much surprised to be told that Lord Granville and his Under-Secretary were satisfied that the designs and plans of the Russians went no farther than Babadurmo. We are aware the Government are in correspondence with the St. Petersburg authorities on the subject, and we shall peruse with interest the explanations of the Government of the Czar. There is something extremely suspicious about the stipulation respecting the district of Germab Kilkillib, namely, that the Persians should evacuate it, and the Russians undertake not to erect forts on it. This we take to mean simply that the Russians will occupy the district. As for the promise to abstain from erecting forts, it may be taken for what it is worth, and that is probably not a great deal. If we are not very much misinformed, however, it will be found that the stipulation regarding Germab Kilkillib foreshadows the ultimate arrangement respecting that portion of the Tekke oasis between Babadurmo and Sarakhs which is not yet annexed. In other words, the Persians will administer it until the time is opportune for Russia to advance her frontier to the point within sixteen versts of Sarakhs which was originally stated to be the new frontier limit. In spite of the fact to say Russia stops at Babadurmo, it is nevertheless true, we believe, that the ultimate cession of the whole of the oasis is agreed upon, and waits only a fitting opportunity to be carried out. Now that General Skobeleff has been sent out "to organise Turkestan on a civil basis," we have no doubt that, with his accustomed energy the redoubtable Sclav will be able to place his Government in a position to take another step in a very short space of time.

As it is Russia is in an extremely favourable position for resting on her oars. A writer in one of the London magazines undertook, some little time ago, to show that the Russians were then nearer Herat than the English, and that Russia could march as large an army as England to that place in less time. Whether there is any probability of a collision between England and Russia he does not consider; nor is it necessary for his argument that he should do so. His object was to show, whatever may be the value of the demonstration, that as a matter of fact Russia could reach Herat with a portion of the army of the Caucasus sooner than we could reach it with a portion of our Indian army, and moreover that Russia could send reinforcements from Odessa in less time than we could send reinforcements from England. There is every reason for believing that the next important step made by the Russians will be in the direction, not of Herat, but of Merv; for Russia is certainly not anxious to provoke active hostilities with the one Power in Asia which she has to fear. This belief is borne out by the deceptive character of the new Treaty, and by a statement from St Petersburg a month ago that a detachment of Cossacks had been ordered to Merv. The governor of a Persian province is reported to have said, "It is no use talking of Persia, Afghanistan, and Khiva; there are only two real Powers in Asia, England and Russia, and in course of time all the other States will become the vassals of one or the other." The writer to whom we have alluded does not, as before observed, occupy himself with the likelihood of an approaching contest between the two great Empires. He limits himself to inquiring whether in the event of a grave misunderstanding between England and Russia the latter or the former would find Herat most accessible to its advancing troops. He engages to prove that the Russians are in every respect much closer to Herat than we are, that they could occupy it with a force from the Caucasus in a fortnight less time than an English army from India, and that moreover they are completing a few links in their communications which would enable them next year to invade Herat from Odessa (by way of the Black Sea ports and Tiflis, with which Poti is already connected and with which Batoum is being connected by rail) in five weeks less time than we could send a force from England to the menaced city.

Supposing that war were declared between Russia and England, and that Russia determined to advance upon Herat, she would draw her troops in the first instance from the Caucasus, as the force opposed to her would be drawn from India. Russia's most advanced post would be at Askabad, as ours would be at Quetta; and from Quetta to Herat *viâ* Kandahar, along difficult roads, the distance is 410 miles, whereas from Askabad to Herat *viâ* Meshed, over easy roads, it is but 370 miles. Apart from the difference of 40 miles, which would be as good as three days' march to Russia, it is calculated, from the nature of the country and its resources between Askabad and Herat and between Herat and Quetta, that the Russians would be able to traverse their section two or three days quicker than we could our own. Thus Russia would be able to enter Herat under existing arrangements a week in advance of any English force hurrying forward from India to save it from seizure. The English moreover, marching upon Herat, would have to traverse a hostile country, and might find their advance delayed at least for a few days, by resistance at Kandahar. They would in any case be harassed by one tribe or another along the line of march. Russia on the other hand, marching from Khorassan, would be in a friendly country, and she would not [illegible] three marches of Herat. It is assumed (in a more or less arbitrary manner it is true) that, from having no resistance to encounter in her progress towards Herat, Russia would gain a week upon the force making its way towards Herat from India, which would give her altogether a superiority of a fortnight. As regards the various stages along the line of advance on either side, India and the Caucasus being the respective bases, Sukkur on the Indus, from its position in regard to the Indian railway system and the port of Kurrachee, is selected as a probable point of concentration for the English army in India, of which the counterpart for the Russian army would be the port of Michaelovsk on the Caspian; and it may be admitted that a portion of the army of the Caucasus could be assembled there as quickly as could a like portion of the Indian army at Sukkur. From Michaelovsk to Askabad extends the trans-Caspian railroad or, if the railway be not yet carried quite so far as Askabad, then it is continued by a tramway corresponding with the line from Sukkur to Sibi at the entrance to the Bolan pass. In any case if the road from Bami to Askabad is compared with that from Sibi across the Bolan to Quetta, then the advantage is all on the side of the easy road from Bami to Askabad. The third great section of the line of march runs to Herat on the one side from the English advanced post, Quetta; on the other from the Russian advanced post, Askabad.

To compare the distances, the road from Michaelovsk on the Caspian to fort Bami by rail and tramway is 190 miles; from Sukkur to Sibi 133½ miles: the Russians having here to traverse 60 miles more than the English, an affair of from three to four hours' railway travelling. From Bami to Askabad the distance is 100 miles; from Sibi to Quetta, 85 miles. The Russian army, again, would have a much smaller transport service than the Anglo-Indian force. When Peroffski made his disastrous expedition to Khiva, it was found necessary to provide each soldier for the march across the desert with two camels, while to every two camels one Kirghiz was attached. In their advance, however, along the Persian frontier—as, for example, in Skobeleff's recent expedition which terminated with the capture of Geok Tepé—the Russians, owing to the fertility of the country in all necessary resources, found it sufficient to assign one camel to every three men. In the march to Kandahar the year before last one camel and one camp-follower was provided for every Anglo-Indian soldier. The wants of Russian soldiers are few, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say that Russian soldiers are obliged to subsist on very little. However that may be, a Russian force dispenses with the enormous train by which an Anglo-Indian Army is followed; and Russian writers lay stress on the advantage this would give them in any rapid operations against us in the country lying between their possessions and our own. It is well to bear these things in mind while we are discussing the policy of reducing the cadres of our army in India. Peace with Russia may last for years; or it may not. If war comes, we shall be able to lessen its duration if we be in a position to encounter our enemy with superior forces at the point of contact from the very first.

THE majority for the Clôture now calculated on is 26. Seeing that the Ministry had a majority of 68 in the division on the resolution censuring the action of the House of Lords in respect to the Land Act, this predicted figure of 26 shows that the Conservatives and the Home Rulers are expected to be reinforced in the division lobby by a strong section of Mr. Gladstone's usual supporters. Of course even a majority of one would be quite sufficient to carry the Clôture or any other measure; but so great an innovation in the traditional procedure of Parliament ought not to be forced upon the House and the country by a majority which is only technically sufficient to carry it. It cannot be pretended that public opinion has pronounced decisively and unmistakeably for a constitutional experiment, when the minority against it would have been turned into a [illegible] or a dozen [illegible] pressure of the [illegible] Clôture against its better judgment in submission to the will of their chief, who has given too many indications of his determination to brook no denial in matters on which he has set his heart to render resistance to his dictation prudent from the party point of view. As we have already pointed out, the other resolutions for facilitating the despatch of business and putting an end to obstruction are in themselves so stringent that there was at least a strong presumption that they would have proved effective for their purpose without the Clôture. They would not have transformed the English House of Commons into an assembly of the Continental pattern, in which the right of debate can be denied even the strongest minority by the Government of the hour. But they would have enabled the Speaker and the House to checkmate obstruction whenever the well-known dilatory tactics were resorted to. There seems to be good reason to suppose that the Ministry—or rather the Minister—wished to take advantage of the general indignation against organised obstruction to introduce a system which would enable the Government majority to overbear not obstruction merely, but effective opposition of any kind. The worst of it is that such a convenient method of carrying measures rapidly through the House will prove so useful to whatever party obtains the majority that it will never be given up. The weapon now forged for the purposes of the Liberal chief will be equally attractive to Sir Stafford Northcote when his turn comes, and though last night he doubtless exerted himself fully to prevent the House from accepting it, he will never trouble himself, when he takes his seat on the Ministerial-benches, to undo the mischief he now deplores. What chance of obtaining Mr. Gladstone's support would such a measure have had when Lord Beaconsfield was in power? He would have denounced it as a portentous engine of Ministerial tyranny, and roused the whole country to resist the attempt to gag Parliament and introduce personal government into England.

THE English papers contain a most pathetic story, the details of which will touch the hearts of that very numerous section of Indian society who have children in England. It seems that about a year ago a lady and gentleman of the name of Courtenay put their two children, aged twelve and nine respectively, at school with a Mr. Betts, of Clarendon-place, Brighton. Having paid Mr. Betts £20 on account, and given him as a reference a lady in London who was aunt to the two boys, the parents left Brighton and went abroad. Time passed, and as Mr. Betts did not receive any more money for the children's schooling and keep, he at last sent them up to their aunt in London, paying their fare. The husband of the aunt at once sent them back again to the unhappy Mr. Betts, who tried in vain to get them into the Industrial School. Failing here, he sent them back to London, to the tender mercies of the uncle and aunt. The uncle, taking a sound view of his legal responsibilities, sent these poor lads back to Brighton on a Sunday, with instructions to get admittance into the workhouse. And so the children, probably hoping to find in the workhouse a little of that human kindness denied them outside, went down to Brighton, and that night they vainly tried to get shelter from the February cold within the workhouse walls. But they could not make themselves heard, and so, crying bitterly—the eldest was only twelve—they walked about the streets of Brighton, finally giving themselves up to a friendly policeman. There may be doubt as to who was to blame in this miserable business, but there is no doubt as to who suffered; and the story of the two poor children, knocked about between a school-master, an uncle, and a workhouse, and finally taking refuge with a policeman, is a very pitiable one.

IN regard to recent discussions concerning the mortality in Bombay, it is of interest to observe that the rate of mortality has latterly been very high in London and in some English cities. In the week ending 6th March the mortality in London was 24 per 1000, and in the three preceding weeks the mortality was 35·3, 29·3, and 26 per 1,000. Is it possible that there are any meteorological forces now generally prevalent hostile to longevity or health? What are Dr. Hunter's sun spots doing?

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 10.

THE failure of a very respectable and old-established firm of wine merchants here was announced on Monday, namely, Messrs. Warre Brothers and Co., of Fenchurch-street, with liabilities amounting to about £120,000, a considerable part of which is secured. The firm is not merely old, but older, I should say, than any other in the City, having been first established in 1670. It has a branch in Cyprus under the style of Warre, Curtis, and Co., but has now no connection with the Oporto firm of Warre and Co., partnership with which ceased thirty years ago. The branch in Cyprus was, I conclude, established when business was found to be falling off here, and probably it only made matters worse; for I suspect it will turn out that this house, like many others, has dropped behind in the race because it could not adapt itself to modern conditions. The "Gladstone claret" first, and next the "Stores" movement, have been death-blows to the old style of doing business in wine, and whoever cannot beat the Stores at their own game by selling even cheaper, or in some other way offering an equivalent advantage, must go to the wall. The days of expensive wine are over; the taste for it seems to be extinct, and although there are plenty of private cellars where it exists, and houses where it can be drunk, it is hardly ever bought now. Old gentlemen use up the stores in their bins, but when they die their heirs never dream of paying 84s. a dozen for "tawny" port, or even 72s. a dozen for high class claret. Accordingly it is the new and cheap dealers, the purveyors for the multitude, who engross the trade; the old houses either retire, or fail quietly and make no sign, or revolutionise their modes of dealing in accordance with altered times. Even the trade circulars of the wholesale importing houses now advert to the fact that high-priced, high-class wines are little bought, and accumulate in importers' hands. I am not prepared at the moment to say that this explains the failure of Warre Brothers, but I have little doubt that it does.

In my last I referred to the fall in the price of coffee and to the Brazilian crop last year. The Rio Janeiro newspaper, *Jornal do Commercio*, which is an authority on these points, had recently a careful summary of the financial and commercial incidents of the year affecting Brazil. It attributes the fall in exchange to the wretched prices obtained for coffee in foreign markets, and dwells upon the competition to which this articles is now exposed. The statistics it gives are very interesting, but chiefly, of course, to growers of coffee. It estimates from reliable data that the total annual production of the fragrant berry is 660,000 tons, of which 404,000 tons are yielded by Brazil alone. In the matter of quantity no country in the world can compete with Brazil as a producer, but as respects quality and condition her claims to pre-eminence are hotly disputed. After Brazil comes Java with 75,000 tons, then La Guayra with 30,000 tons, next the following: Guatemala and Costa Rica, 30,000 tons; Ceylon 25,000 tons; Malabar and Manila, 25,000 tons; Hayti, 25,000 tons; Porto Rico, 10,000 tons; Padang, 9,000 tons; Macassar, 8,000 tons; and Jamaica, 5,000 tons. But the consumption of the world has not kept pace with this production, having been not more than 570,000 tons, of which the United States stands for 183,000 tons, Germany for 116,000, France for 56,000, Austria for 37,000, Holland for 30,000, England for 20,700, and other countries for smaller amounts. In view of the consumption falling so much below the production, it is not surprising that the price should have ruled very low. The consequence to Brazil was, according to the Rio Janeiro journal, "a diminution of more than one-fifth in the country's power to purchase," in other words, a loss to the national wealth of over 20 per cent. This decline in the demand for Brazilian coffee is ascribed in some measure to mere tricks of trade. The article has been systematically depreciated in many quarters, and has thus got a bad name. For this, it is said, the planters themselves are to a certain extent responsible. For a long time Brazil had a virtual monopoly of the coffee trade [illegible] to its paramount position as a producer [illegible]. But the high prices induced competiti[illegible] the new growers studied how to improv[illegible] Brazilian planters relied almost entir[illegible] productive powers of the soil, and did [illegible] the Emperor included, are awaking [illegible] tance of the subject. At the sa[illegible] greater attention is being directed to [illegible] such as sugar, indigo, and tobacco [illegible] possible that the bad results [illegible] crop may lead to a reduced cultivation [illegible] in favour of other products [illegible] tainly remunerative markets.

The Board of Trade returns for February have been issued this week, [illegible] very [illegible] regards the exports, which show a large [illegible] less so as to the imports [illegible] three millions sterling as compared [illegible] 1881, and are almost exactly the same [illegible] ports in February, 1880, and the explanation [illegible] lieve, is simply that in February, 1881, [illegible] of goods were exceptionally large because [illegible] storms of the previous month a large fleet [illegible] mulated outside, which came into harbour in [illegible] ary. Of the exports, cotton manufactures show [illegible] much of a falling off, and that is mainly [illegible] Eastern markets. The total export of yarns last [illegible] was 17,543,000 lbs. against 17,348,500 lbs. in the corresponding month last year, and the proportion to Bombay was 546,300 lbs. against [illegible]0,900. The total export of piece-goods was 354,193,400 yards against 376,851,300 yards in February, 1881, the proportion to Bombay being 44,557,100 yards, against 40,257,600 yards. To Bengal, however, there was a falling off in piece-goods of fully 25 per cent. The total declared value of the exports of British goods was £18,935,994 against £16,535,550 in February, 1881, and £16,504,708 in February, 1880. The value of the imports was £33,002,892 against £30,846,270 in February, 1881, and £3[illegible] in February, 1880. Cotton shows a heavy falling off, the total import last month being 1,270,[illegible] cwts. against 2,127,261 cwts., and the proportion from India 203,927 cwts. against 155,9[illegible] cwts. The decrease is mainly from the United States. The receipts of wheat from India continue to improve. The quantity last month was [illegible]132 cwts., against 458,317 cwts., in February, 1881, and 201,074 cwts. in February, 1880. The total export of coffee was 82,985 cwts. against 78,3[illegible] cwts., and the home consumption 22,566 cwts. against 25,489 cwts. The import of wool from India was 1,807,807 lbs. against 2,029,100 lbs. in February, 1881.

On Wednesday the long-talked-of meeting [illegible] newly-formed International Monetary [illegible] was held at the Mansion House under [illegible] dency of the Lord Mayor. The idea of [illegible] to take the chair was a happy one if [illegible] was to impress foreigners with the strength [illegible] movement, but it was a mistake so [illegible] lish opinion goes, for [illegible] that Lord Mayor Ellis's part in the affair was more than honorary and complimentary, and although his Lordship knows a good deal about sale of lands, houses, and other [illegible] properties, he is on the whole more conversant with the auction mart than the Bank of England with rents and reversions than with currency. Otherwise the meeting, although attended by the American Minister, and half a dozen other diplomatists of inferior rank, and although one of the speakers was the Governor of the Bank of England, must, I fear, be pronounced a failure. The best proof I can give of that is that only one morning paper even reports it, and that in meagre paragraph fashion as an item of fourth-class news. Now it is absurd to suppose that such papers as *The Times*, the *Standard*, and the *Daily Telegraph* would have entirely ignored the meeting if there really had been anything in it. At the same place and under the same presidency meetings have lately been held in favour of Lady Bective's woollen manufactures movement, and on the subject of the Russian persecution of the Jews; and to both whole columns of report were given in all the morning papers. Why this difference? Simply because the bi-metallic agitation here, so far as it is understood, is looked upon as hollow and factitious, and by the great mass of the public is not understood at all. They will not read a syllable on the subject, and shrewd conductors of journals know this very well. The topic is avoided; its appearance as the theme of a leading-article or of columns of speeches would repel readers. There is, after all, some reason for this aversion. The controversies of "currency doctors" over their respective nostrums have led to nothing but waste of time, talk, and temper; and although Sir George Campbell was at pains to repudiate the imputation of taking part with such theorists, the disclaimer is useless. The movement is either one for a reform of the currency in a most radical sense, or it has no meaning whatever. The whole question, however, lies in a nutshell. It is admitted that bi-metallism cannot be even attempted in Europe unless all the States agree to it. England will certainly not agree to it, and Germany's action is contingent upon that of England. Germany, therefore, will also be a dissentient, and hence the International Conference to meet in Paris next month will be at least as complete a failure as was the one last summer. I doubt if any further Conference will, under these circumstances, be held at all. Indeed, it is now stated that the English Government will not send a representative to it, even so unimportant as was Mr. Fre[illegible] [illegible] for [illegible] talk doomed beforehand to [illegible] result, would be a waste of time.

The last chance which the bi-metallists here had of interesting the British public disappeared with the disappearance of the stringency which followed the crisis on the Paris Bourse. Yesterday the Bank of England rate of discount was reduced to 4 per cent., so that nothing now remains of the pressure which set in so suddenly just six weeks ago. The Bank of England reserve has increased more than four millions sterling in that time, and now amounts to 13½ millions sterling. Gold is still pouring in, and the reserve bids fair to rise to 15 millions or near it. With such results it is seen to be useless to attempt creating a "scare" over a supposed "scramble for gold." There is no need for scramble, since there is really enough for all when the proper steps are taken to procure it.

The publication of the Indian Financial Statement has of course greatly delighted the Lancashire people, spinner, weaver, printer, and bleacher being alike benefited or supposed to be benefited by it. But the Manchester market is not any the better of the news as yet. The explanation is that the disturbance caused by the removal of the duties is likely for some time to come to unsettle the minds of buyers and sellers alike. The inevitable loss incurred by clearing off early-bought goods upon which duty has been paid will discourage their holders from buying afresh. Then, again, there will be much uncertainty, at any rate so far as grey goods are concerned, with regard to the particular descriptions of the lately duty-paying classes which will be likely to find favour in the future. Some contend that the duty-free goods have gained so strong a hold upon the people of India that they will not be easily tempted to revert to the older makes, while others hold a contrary opinion. So there is much uncertainty on the subject. A correspondent of one journal writes to ask why the abolition of the duties should excite the market. India is glutted with goods made from 30s. yarn, and therefore any increased demand that may arise for cloth must be for those kinds with finer yarns and more pick. Such a demand would decrease the consumption of raw cotton at least 25 per cent., and reduce the value of it accordingly. The most discouraging feature meanwhile in Manchester is the continued absence of life in the demand for Indian and China goods.

Owing to the delays at the Bombay Mint, there has been less inquiry for silver here this week on Indian account, but for the same reason the Council have had no difficulty in selling all, and indeed more than all, their bills. On Wednesday 50 lakhs went at 1-8, the same as on the previous Wednesday, but in the interim 31 lakhs more had been disposed of privately, making 81 lakhs sold between the 1st and 7th inst., and 50 lakhs more on the 8th. In future the Council is going to publish full particulars of these private sales for the convenience of banks and others.

The Eastern Electric Light Company, a concern brought out here last year, but which did not then get all its capital subscribed, has now placed the balance at a premium of, I believe, ½ per cent., and will now apply to the Stock Exchange for a quotation. This company has begun business, and is understood to have excellent prospects, so that, as electric-light companies are in great favour at present, its shares will doubtless go to a high premium.

THE GOKULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

IT has been proposed to introduce in the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, as has been done in similar institutions elsewhere, the system of enlisting the gratuitous services of the medical profession in aid of the House Staff. Any members of the profession who may be willing to offer their services for giving effect to this proposal are invited to communicate with the Municipal Commissioner on or before the 10th April, giving full particulars as to any degree or diploma which they hold.

"ROMEO AND JULIET" AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.

A LARGE audience witnessed the performance of this tragedy at the theatre on Wednesday evening. Herr Bandmann's company is hardly strong enough to give a complete representation of the play; and they are of course placed at great disadvantage owing to the want of anything like appropriate "scenery." Herr Bandmann's Romeo was a careful study. He appeared to much advantage in the balcony scene, and his delivery of the impassioned address to Juliet was very artistic. In the challenge to Tybalt and the scene with the apothecary he played with great power, and there was intense feeling in the despair exhibited in the friar's cell. Miss Beaudet's Juliet was truthful and possessed many fine points, but there appeared to be a little too much [illegible] and gesture. She showed great ability [illegible] in the last scene, when Juliet stabs herself by the side of her dead lord. Of the other [illegible] Mr. Ogden's Mercutio was a clever piece of acting, and the nurse of Miss Fresnson was [illegible]. "The Merchant [illegible] evening before a [illegible] Bandmann's representation

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TELEGRAMS.

CHOLERA AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 30.

[illegible] Colonel Arthur T. L. Chapman, commanding the 34th Border Regiment, at Dum-Dum, [illegible] D. Cunningham, Chaplain at [illegible] died from cholera. There is a good [illegible] prevalent in this locality.

A FATAL EXPLOSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 30.

[illegible] accident occurred on the Swat river works, near the Abazaie-Peshawar border, on [illegible] last, from the explosion of a large quantity of blasting powder. Nine men were killed, and more wounded.

CALCUTTA PORT DUES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 30.

The Lieutenant-Governor has ordered that the rate of port dues payable on vessels of twenty tons burden and upwards entering the port of Calcutta will be reduced from three annas to one anna, with effect from the 1st April. The dues for vessels in ballast not carrying passengers, are reduced from two annas three pie to nine pie.

THE VACANT SEAT IN THE INDIA COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 30.

The *Englishman* announces that Sir Ashley Eden succeeds Sir Erskine Perry in the India Council.

THE NEW LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

Mr. Rivers Thompson becomes Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

THE NEW LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 30.

Mr. Charles Aitchison arrived at Kurrachee on [illegible]day. He reaches Lahore on Saturday afternoon. The Nawab of Bhawalpur entertains Sir Charles on passing through the State on Friday, and the Nawab comes to Lahore on Saturday to take leave of Sir Robert Egerton.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

It is announced here that the local Government has been requested to send three civilians under ten years' standing to the Bombay Presidency, and the rumour is that civilians Cappel, Drew, and Johnstone will go. These officers are now at Jhelum, Kohat, and Murree respectively.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE CLOSURE.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

It is expected that the Government will obtain a majority of 26 votes in the division on the Closure resolution which will be taken to-night.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 29.

The Inch Line steamer Inchmarce, outward bound for Bombay, left here this morning.

GALLE, MARCH 30, 9 A. M.

Mail-steamer Pekin, from Aden, arrived.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. [illegible] freely offered.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollerahs	4 5-16
The Manchester Market has been dull.	
Exchange on India 60 days' sight	1 8 1-16
3 per cent. Consols for account	101¼
4 per cent. Sterling Loan	102
4 per cent. Rupee paper	84⅜
4½ per cent. Do.	91¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	117¼
Bar Silver	52 1-16

Arrivals—Kaiser-i-Hind and Siroom.

MADAME BLAVATSKY, in her official capacity as corresponding secretary of the Theosophical Society, has written a long letter, for which it is impossible to find space, taking exception to the statements recently set forth on the part of a certain learned pundit in regard to that society. Madame Blavatsky denies that the Theosophical Society became a branch of the Arya Somaj. She says that the latter became a branch of the Theosophical Society. The Swami Dyanund was accepted as a [illegible] in the faith of misrepresentations, but when it was found that he had views of theology altogether incompatible with those of the society he was shunted from that post. The theosophists are eclectic; they see a deal that is good in the Vedas, in Buddhism, and in Zoroastrianism, but they don't give all their affections to any one of these forms of religion. Still, it appears, they are Buddhists, and have been so now for a good many years. The Swami's declaration that they don't know the occult science of the Yogis Madame Blavatsky declares is true in so far as this,—that neither she nor Colonel Olcott is able to swallow twenty-five yards of dhotee cloth to wipe up and down the interior. This, it appears, the venerated Swami Yogis can do at will. But as a set-off to this, Mr. Sinnett is preparing a second edition of his great work on the Occult World, in which he will tell us a great deal more than we yet know about the mysterious "will-power" and other secrets of the theosophists.

COL. TANNER, Commandant of the 2nd Beloochis (30th Bom. N. I.), who held Kelat-i-Gilzai at the time General Primrose was shut up in Kandahar, goes home in May on a year's furlough.

LIEUT.-COL. VIBART, Bombay Staff Corps, retires from the service from the 1st April on pension.

MAJOR HOGG, Bombay Cavalry, has been granted six months' extension of leave on medical certificate.

DR. ARNOTT, in addition to his duties as acting Presidency Surgeon and Marine Surgeon, is to act as Surgeon of the European General Hospital during Dr. Pinkerton's absence.

LIEUTENANT J. S. M. HAMILTON, of the Gordon Highlanders, will, an up country contemporary hears, join Sir Frederick Roberts' staff as Aide-de-Camp. Lieutenant Hamilton served with the 92nd Highlanders in Afghanistan, and was afterwards present at Majuba Hill, where he behaved with great gallantry. He was badly wounded in the [illegible] when the Boers stormed the position.

THERE were seven deaths from cholera in Bombay during the week ended on the 28th inst.—one in the Southern Fort, two in Mandvi, two in Khumbarwara, and two in Mahim division. The average number of deaths from cholera in Bombay in the corresponding weeks of the last five years has been twenty.

THE Municipal Chamber of Pangim has nominated a Committee, of which Mr. M. R. De Quadros is President, to welcome, on his arrival in Bombay, the Viscount Peça de Arcos the new Governor-General of Goa, who is expected here to-day by the mail from Mozambique.

THE Bombay agent of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son has received a telegram from their London office, announcing the safe arrival yesterday of Nawab Ekbal ood-Dowlah and party, who left Bombay on March 2 for a tour in England and on the Continent, under Messrs. Cook's arrangements.

THE following appears in yesterday's *Bombay Government Gazette*:—Lieutenant-General Henry St. Clair Wilkins, R.E., having retired from the service, His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-in-Council desires to place on record his sense of the valuable services rendered by this officer to the Bombay Public Works Department, in which, except when engaged on war services, he has been employed since 1850. Lieutenant-General Wilkins served in Aden, Belgaum, Bombay, and Poona as an Executive Engineer until 1870, and subsequently as Superintending Engineer in the Southern and Central Divisions till he went on leave in 1880. Being possessed of great architectural taste and skill, as well as constructive ability, Lieutenant-General Wilkins has had a share in embellishing the cities of Bombay and Poona by designing the New Secretariat and the Public Works offices at the former, and the Deccan College and Sassoon Hospital at the latter place.

A SERIES of very impudent and successful swindles has been practised by some person, or more probably persons, in Calcutta upon residents in the Mofussil, and chiefly upon subjects of different Native States. The *modus operandi* was a very simple form of deception—the sending out of circulars and post-cards advertising "rare bargains," "wonderful prizes in the shape of cheap watches," &c., &c., to be obtained by remitting small sums of money to certain given addresses in Calcutta. The bait, palpable as it was, seems to have been taken freely, as a local paper says large remittances were sent from all quarters." At length an anxious inquiry addressed to the authorities as to the status of a bogus firm of "Crosse, Wynne, and Co., practical watchmakers and jewellers, Westbourne House, Calcutta," resulted in an exposure of the swindle, but did not bring about the detection and punishment of the swindlers, who are reported to have "levanted." [illegible] to the addresses given in the circulars [illegible] drawn the Mofussilites so largely, still continue to be received at the Calcutta Post office.

[illegible] has been elected by the Senate of the [illegible] University, Tagore Law Professor for [illegible]

NOWGONG was visited by a severe hailstorm on Saturday afternoon. Some hailstones which were picked up at the commencement of the storm weighed 360 grains, while others, when the storm was at its height, weighed no less than 540 grains. Much damage must have been done to tea gardens.

BY the retirement of Colonel Bigge, of the Northumberland Fusiliers (late 5th), it is stated, Lieut.-Colonel Norman Macdonald, who has only lately come out to the country to join the 2nd Battalion at Agra, will obtain the command of the home battalion, and so have to return to England, or at least to Ireland, the battalion being quartered at Mullingar. The vacant lieut.-colonelcy will fall to Major Pocklington, who is also with the battalion in this country, and with which it is expected he will remain. The old 5th Fusiliers have been very unfortunate as regards promotion, Colonel W. Roberts, who exchanged from the 28th Regiment, having for one stopped it for some years. Both Colonels Macdonald and Pocklington joined the regiment as captain from half-pay in October, 1875 and the date of the former's commission is May, 1852, and the latter's October, 1853.

THE Judicial Commissioner of British Burmah, on revision, stated that the sentence of two months' simple imprisonment inflicted on one Hurry Ram Panday by a district magistrate, for calling out in open court "Juta decree" when he lost a civil suit in the judge's court, was excessive, and as the offence was unpremeditated, considers it would have been sufficiently punished by fine. The Judicial Commissioner regretted that the accused did not apply to his court on revision to get relief against the harshness of the sentence. As the imprisonment had been suffered, the proceedings were returned to the district magistrate.

NEWS has reached Hong-Kong to the effect that Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, of the Indian Public Works Department, and Mr. Charles Wahab, who are journeying from Canton to Rangoon, have passed Hsi-Kiang safely, but had deemed it advisable to assume Chinese costume.

THE papers received by the last mail from Japan state that much uneasiness was felt at Yokohama for the safety of the United States man-of-war Richmond, the flag-ship on the China station. She left Panama, where she had shipped a fresh crew of officers and men, with instructions to call at the Samoan Islands and then proceed direct to Yokohama. She had been 170 days at sea when the mail left, and the ordinary passage does not exceed 90 days.

THE Duke of Norfolk, it is reported, has intimated his intention of withdrawing from the Lord's Committee on the Land Act. In taking this step, he is acting under the advice of Cardinal Newman.

IT is stated that the late Lord Lytton left three unpublished plays behind him, and that one of them, on the subject of Brutus and Tarquin, has been submitted by the present Lord Lytton to Mr. Irving, who will probably produce it at the Lyceum. It contains several very effective situations, and a competent critic, who has read the MS. says that it is in every way a better play than the "Lady of Lyons."

H. M. S. ALACRITY AND CONFLICT, now on the Australian station, being practically worn out, will, it is understood, be sold or broken up. It has been decided that small steam-vessels shall eventually replace these and other similar vessels of the class now so employed.

A WELL-KNOWN literary man lately received eighteen black balls at the Athenæum; but, nevertheless, so large was the number of voters that he got in, as it takes one in ten to exclude. The most extraordinary ballot in the history of the club took place when Dr. Cumming came up, for two-fifths of the whole number were black balls. Lord Houghton excused himself for having proposed this candidate, by stating that he "had been led by the Doctor to believe that the world would have come to an end before the time would arrive when he would come up for ballot."

THE statement to the effect that the Government are at present considering the desirability of creating a Ministry of Commerce is, says the *Daily News*, merely a revival of a statement recently made by the Prime Minister himself in reply to a question put in the House of Commons. It is understood the Prime Minister is not inclined to take a favourable view of the project.

THE British and Colonial Union have announced that they will hold a second general meeting at the Westminster Palace Hotel on the 7th and 8th June next—this unusually long notice being deemed necessary in order to enable the delegates of the several Colonial Chambers of Commerce to communicate with their principals abroad. The Union is stated to be established "for the consideration and furtherance of trade between Great Britain, her Colonies and Dependencies, and to promote the commercial interests of the British Empire, and preserve its unity and integrity." Among the topics to be discussed at the meeting, as set forth in an agenda-paper, are the admission of colonial wines into Great Britain on an equality with the light wines of France, and the confederation of the Colonies and their representation in the Parliament of Great Britain. Another topic, "Colonial Revenue and how to raise it so as to cause the least friction between British exporters and the people of the Colonies," may perhaps indicate an approaching discussion upon the Colonial system of protective tariffs; but no more direct reference to the subject of Free Trade appears in the list.

IT is understood that amongst the changes contemplated in the Admiralty are the following: Admiral Sir Astley Cooper Key, present First Naval Lord of the Admiralty, to be also President of the Royal Naval College at Greenwich; the present Comptroller of the Navy, Admiral Brandreth, to be a Lord of the Admiralty; Mr. George Rendel, of the firm of Armstrong and Co., to be a Lord of the Admiralty; Mr. Hamilton Accountant-General of the Navy, to be permanent Secretary of the Admiralty, in the room of Admiral Hall, who retires in April next. The post of Accountant-General will, it is believed, be filled by Mr. Hardy or Mr. Swainson, of the Admiralty.

THE Cairo correspondent of the *Temps*, who has had an interview with Arabi Bey, writes: "The Ministry of War is possessed by a fever of preparation. It has a well-provided arsenal, in which thousands of cartridges are daily made. The army has 150,000 good Remington rifles, and 200 Krupp guns in excellent condition, which belonged to Ismail Pasha. Three days ago the superior committee considered whether it would not be expedient to order torpedoes from America for the defence of the coasts. A plan of defence is ready, in the event of a war. A *corps d'armée*, with head-quarters at Damietta, would be entrusted with the defence of the east coast and with that of the Canal. A second *corps d'armée* would hold Alexandria and the east coast, while a third would occupy the delta. Let us hope, for Egypt's sake, that its army may never have to put this plan into execution."

WE take the following "Proverb for the season" from the *World*:—

Remarking on a lady's dress,
  'Twas Talleyrand's expressive *mot*,
"Madame, la robe commence trop tard,
  Et finit (mille pardons !) trop tôt."
If he appeared in Eighty-two
  (O, what a lion he would be !)
Among our maids and matrons here,
  What would he—what would he *not* see?
Dear ladies, who with kindly zeal
  Are patronising British stuff,
Extend your charity, I pray,
  A little bit, and buy *enough* !

F. M. C.

FATAL FIRE AT MAZAGON.

A FIRE broke out yesterday afternoon at half-past 4 o'clock at the Mazagon Reclamations—better known as the old gun-powder works—in a couple of jowlee huts in front of the spinning and weaving mills in course of erection in that locality. In a very short time the fire spread to a range of jowlee huts close by, and the whole range was completely destroyed within half an hour. The huts were occupied by gowlees or dairymen and cooly labourers, and a portion was used for stabling milch buffaloes. On the alarm being raised the fire-engines from Mazagon and Pydhownee fire brigade stations were taken to the spot, and a number of European police officers and the mill hands rendered assistance. They succeeded in keeping the flames under control, and the fire was completely extinguished by 6 p. m. Owing to a strong breeze blowing at the time, the fire spread so rapidly that two children, a girl named Goojee, aged seven years, and an infant about twelve months old, were burned to death. They were the children of a cart-driver, named Hurry Booslah, who was not present when the fire broke out. They were left in the hut in which the fire originated. Their mother was at the time outside the hut, grinding corn, when she observed that a small hay stack at the entrance to the hut was on fire. She at once ran away to fetch some water, and on her return the fire prevented her entering the hut and saving her children. Seven milch buffaloes were burnt to death; these were fastened down in another part of the hut; and another buffalo managed to break away, but it was seriously burnt. The woman owning the hut and the buffaloes, in attempting to save her property was seriously burnt about the hands and body. She was taken to the J. J. Hospital by the police. The fire is attributed to careless biddee-smoking. The damage is roughly estimated at about Rs. 2,000. The water for extinguishing the flames was procured from a large quarry-hole close to the fire. An inquest will be held this morning by the coroner on the remains of the two children who were burnt.

Holloway's Pills.—It is difficult to determine which is the more trying to health, intense cold or excessive heat, though everybody knows that sudden transitions from the one to the other teem with disease, which may in most instances be staved off by an early resort to these purifying, regulating, and strengthening Pills. This well-known and highly esteemed medicine affords a safe and easy remedy for almost every constitutional wrong which climates, change, or dietetic errors can engender, and effectually removes any weakness [illegible] habits may have induced. In all conditions of the system bordering on disease indicated by apathy [illegible] Pills [illegible]

THE DISBANDED CUSTOMS OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We Customs employés have, one and all of us, received notice that our services may be dispensed with from the first of next month, or any subsequent date that we may be relieved of our duties. This is all the information vouchsafed to us on the subject, and so far we have not heard a word as to the terms on which we are to be thus summarily dismissed. I believe you have done us a great service by calling attention to the plan followed in the reduction of the Public Works Department; and, if our Commissioner and other high officials also use their influence on our account, I have no doubt that much will be done to lighten the blow that has so suddenly fallen on us. The most important feature in the treatment of those officers of the P. W. D. who were compelled to retire from the service was the principle of awarding reduced pensions in proportion to length of service, to those who would not have been entitled to any pension according to the ordinary rules. Moreover, they received a consolidated sum as a bonus. This is, in my opinion, the only really fair way of acknowledging past service, and we have certainly as great a claim to the consideration of the Government as the P. W. D. officials, who, however useful they were to the country, could not claim to have added so much to its finances as the Customs Department. Such a scheme would not entail much expense, except as regards the amount given away in bonuses, while the annual outlay on account of pensions would be only a fraction of the present actual cost of the department. It is to be hoped that the Government of Bombay will exert itself to the utmost on behalf of the members of the local service, taking special care that they are treated with as much consideration as the members of the Calcutta Customs and Preventive Service. Fears are entertained that the claims of the latter may be unduly preferred to those of the men employed in Bombay and Madras.

In a few days more many of us will be thrown out of employment through no fault of ours, and, if the Government cannot guarantee us re-employment in other departments, it is only fair that we should be dismissed with some substantial acknowledgment of our past service.

EVICTED.

March 30.

THE LATE APPOINTMENT IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall be glad if you will permit me to supplement your comments on the late case of supersession in the Bombay P. W. D. Major W. Merriman, R. E., was, I believe, appointed to the department either in 1859 or 1860, and left the country early in 1865, and I think I am right in saying that he had been continuously absent from India for about seventeen years. When he gave up his connection with the department, he was an Executive Engineer, 4th grade; and on his return, after an absence of seventeen years, he is re-appointed to it, and is posted at once to the 1st grade of Executive Engineers, and will probably be allowed to take a position near the top of that grade, and so become a Superintending Engineer within a comparatively short time and with a minimum of Indian service. Under ordinary circumstances the vacancy *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Mander should have been filled up at once by the promotion of the senior Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade (an officer of about twenty years' standing in the department); but the appointment was apparently kept open for some little time, and then dealt with as shown. The loss caused to a number of officers is serious, for Lieut.-Col. Mander will, in the ordinary course of events, return to India early next year, and departmental promotion will be stopped until he has been provided for.

You refer to some supposed regulation under which this has been done, but I do not think there is any rule intended to cover such a case, and no parallel instance can, I think, be found in the records of the Bombay P. W. D., at any rate for the last fifteen years or more. There is a rule which provides for appointing to senior grades any officer of the home establishment whose services are specially required on public grounds, but this is hedged round with conditions which, if fairly acted on, would preclude the possibility of cases like the one under consideration. According to the new departure, a young R. E. who joined the department twenty or twenty-five years ago, served say for two or three years, and then left it, might return after a quarter of a century and be re-appointed as a Superintending Engineer, or at least as a senior Executive Engineer. To be consistent, R. E.s who come out for seven years of Indian service, and who go home at the end of the term, should be permitted to return when they please; their promotion in the department continuing during their absence, no matter how prolonged it may be. By his ruling officers who remain on in India will be pitted on most uneven terms against others who spend only a small fraction of their time in the country. In the case now referred to the officer brought in has spent only about one-[illegible] of his service in India, and even more [illegible] for there may occur, now the way has been [illegible] service in the home [illegible] the action [illegible] of the Royal Engineers is to be treated as departmental service in the Bombay P. W. D., it is likely to end in the demoralisation of the department; and it behoves all concerned to do whatever they can to arrest an innovation by which the interest of those who remain subject to the vicissitudes of the Indian climate and Indian work will be sacrificed. If the Bombay P. W. D. happened to be in a moderately prosperous condition, and if this appointment could be looked on only as a curiosity and not as a precedent, it might be accepted in silence; but, unfortunately, the very reverse of this is the case, for the reductions carried out a few years ago have greatly aggravated a long period of ill luck and stagnation. Under the Government of India promotion to the 1st Grade of Executive Engineers is, I believe, ordinarily obtained after twelve to fifteen years, while of late in Bombay the period has been from twenty to twenty-two years. Promotion generally in this Presidency has for a long time been abnormally slow, and the members of the department have long been hoping that something might be done by their Government to remedy matters, and were certainly not prepared for a new ruling so calculated to intensify existing grievances.

I have nothing to say in regard to the merits of the officer brought in, but in default of very strong public grounds it seems to me that the precedent is most prejudicial. Even if there are public grounds, they ought to be overpowering in their strength to justify the appointment; for against it there is likewise a public interest, and one deserving of some consideration, viz., the fair treatment of a large body of officers who are already suffering severely in consequence of the policy of Government.

From the manner in which H. E. the Governor exercises his patronage, there is every reason to hope for a satisfactory decision when the facts are fully considered.

X.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Poonah, Captain J. B. Chapman, will sail to-day for London with the English mail and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mrs. Hill and 3 children.
Mrs. J. C. Robertson and child.
Mrs. MacGregor and child.
Mrs. Holmes.
Mrs. J. B. Richey.
The Earl of Durham.
Mr. and Mrs S. Leger Carter, 4 children and nurse.
Rev. W. C. and Mrs. Bailey and 3 children.
Mr. E. M. Murray.
Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Burke and 1 child.
Miss Harene.
Mr. B. and Mrs. Carr.
Mrs. Bayley, child, infant, and nurse.
Mr. W. G. F. Haslett.
Mrs. McFadyen, infant and ayah.
Mrs. Jacomb, infant and ayah.
Mrs. Wilmot and child.
Two Misses Rose.
Mrs. S. E. Jacob.
Mrs. Warden and 2 Misses Wardens.
Mrs. Cole, infant and ayah.
Mr. Asheraton.
Capt. and Mrs. Wm. Newell, 4 children and 3 infants.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Baker.
Miss Baker.
Mrs. Warner.
Mr. C. Hudson.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Westland, child, infant and ayah.
Rev. and Mrs. Keene.
Mr. C. A. Paterson.
Mrs. Turner and infant.
Mr. and Mrs. P. Ball.
Miss Forren.
Mrs. Taylor, child and infant.
Mrs. Lawrence.
Mr. and Mrs. Buskin.
Miss Hedding.
Mrs. Saunders.
Rev. F. A. P. and Mrs. Shirreff.
Miss Dennis de Visie.
Master Stuart and ayah.
Lieut. C. Bathurst.
Mrs. Orr's infant and ayah.
Mr. R. A. Willis.
Mrs. Till and infant.
Mr. Barton.
Mr. G. Bethell.
Mr. and Mrs. W. F. McConnell.
Mr. J. Jones.
Mr. V. G. Kothari.
Mr. and Mrs. Watson and child.
Mrs. F. Bedford.
Mr. T. T. Andrews.
Mr. Armstrong.
Mr. J. Tetchner.
Mr. T. Smith.
Mr. A. W. Ottman.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mrs. Gilmore.
Mr. W. H. Fitze.
Mr. H. Fitze and 1 friend.
Mr. A. Hills.
Col. G. W. and Mrs. Chaplin.
Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Delange.
Mrs. Knox Hill.
A Gentleman.
The Hon. C. and Mrs. Pontifex.
Dr. and Mrs. Johnstone.
Mr. H. Moore.
Mr. R. M. Waller.
Mr. R. B. Michell.
Mr. Greenless.
Mrs. H. J. Blagrove.

FOR VENICE.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones.
Mr. and Mrs. Schoen.
Mr. W. B. Jones.
Mr. J. W. and Mrs. Neill.
Mr. A. Macmillan.
Col E. M. Lawford and Mrs. Lawford and child.
Mr. P. Dewar.
Surg. Major Miller and Mrs. Miller.
Mr. W. Finckh.
Mr. E. A. Hantelmann.
Major A. Morris.
Mrs. J. B. Smith.
Mr. F. Norman.
Mr. R. H. Cheetham.

FOR ADEN.—Mr. H. W. Clements.

The following passages have been engaged by the s. s. Cathay, Capt. W. M. Robbie, sailing on the 7th April.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr. H. J. Stokes.
Mr. A. W. Ballward.
Mr. G. J. S. Hodgkinson, CSI.
Mr. G. H. Bayley.
Dr. M. Thomson.
Mr. Ellis.
Surgn-Genl. W. H. Adley.
Mr. C. J. Groom.
Mr. T. Lewis.
Mrs. Steel and child.

FOR LONDON.

Surg. Major G. W. Jameson.
Miss Anderson.
Miss Pattison.
Miss Reilby.
Capt. W. H. Coaker, R. E.
Mr. A. W. Hodkinson.
Mr. J. Johnston.
Mr. W. A. Hopkinson.
Mr. Blemerhassett.
Mr. Broadhurst.
Mr. J. Hooper.
Mr. and Mrs. Cordes and Inft.

FOR VENICE.

Mr. M. Sandy.
Mr. and Mrs. Anderson.
Surg. Major H. King.
Col. and Mrs. Sim.
Mr. C. S. G. Cleverly.
Mr. C. F. M. Cleverly.
Mr. and Mrs. Ede and child.

FOR SUEZ.—Count Seebach.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup [illegible] 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the [illegible] Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon [illegible]

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Band, B.V.R., Gymkhana, ladies' afternoon.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo-bunder, evening.
Address, Y. M. C. A. Rooms, 8-30 p.m. (Bombay time.)
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 29th:—Pehlwan (s), from Bhownuggur. 30th:—Shahjehan (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Avoca (s), for China; Inchclutha (s), Antwerp; Fidra (s), Rangoon; I. G. Amberwitch (s), Aden and Kurrachee; Bhundara (s), Calcutta.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Apollo-bunder this evening:—

March		
Aria	Lucia di Lammermoor	Donizetti.
Mazurka	Azalien	Faust.
Grand Selection	Robert le Diable	Meyerbeer.
Valse	Jeunesse Dorée	Waldteufel.
Galop	Die Wilderer	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE GYMKHANA.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Gymkhana this evening:—

March	Early in the Morning	
Overture	L'Ambassadrice	Auber.
Duet	Oberto Conte de S. Bonifacio	Verdi.
Valse	La Perichole	C. Coote.
Quadrille	La Fille de Madame Angot	C. Coote.
Galop	The Earl of Cneater	Noessl.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Speke Hall and Newnham entered, and the Clan Murray left, the dock on Wednesday; and the s. s. Inchclutha left yesterday.

LOST.—Sewjee Dyall reported to the police on Wednesday last that he had dropped from his pocket a purse containing two currency notes for Rs. 100 each.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENCE.—Shapoorjee Bomanjee, a shopkeeper, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of selling spirituous liquors by retail without a licence. He was fined Rs. 15.

A SEAMAN DESERTER.—S. Rapp, an articled seaman of the British ship County of Dumfries, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. P. Ryan to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment, on being convicted of deserting from his vessel on the 6th instant.

ACCIDENT AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—Kadur Ebrahim, a serang on board the s. s. Roumania, yesterday, sustained severe injuries to his chest by some railway iron striking him while passing out of the hold of the ship. He is under treatment in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Mooktee Rama, a Hindu female, while passing through Shaik Memon-street was knocked down and run over by a brougham. She sustained severe laceration of the left foot, and is under treatment in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

TRESPASS.—Rama Pandoo, a reputed thief, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of lurking house trespass with intent to commit theft in the house of Jankeedas Veerdichund, situated in Chowksey-bazaar. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

DISHONEST TRAMWAY CONDUCTORS.—Antajee Vittul and Ramchunder Appajee, tramway conductors, were yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of defrauding the Bombay Tramway Company by issuing tickets non-consecutive number. They were fined Rs. 5 each.

THEFT.—Kalia Mooljee was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing sundry articles of wearing apparel and cash, of the value of Rs. 5-2-3, belonging to Rahimon Shaikjee. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BOMBAY S. P. C. A.—Report of cases prosecuted by the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals during the week ending the 25th inst.:—Horses, lame 4; bullocks, lame 12, sore neck 40, tumours on neck 2, emaciated 1, unshod 1, sores on body 10; total 61.

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—Shaik Essa Bapoo, a day labourer employed on board the steamship Malacca, fell down the hold while fixing on the main-deck hatches on Wednesday last, and sustained serious injuries. He was removed at once to the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital for medical treatment.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Parel, on the body of Jankee, girl, aged twelve years. Deceased, it appears, was married to a mill labourer about four months ago, and lived with him. She was subject to hysterical fits. Her body was found floating in a tank. The jury found that she committed suicide by drowning.

FIRE AT COLABA.—A fire broke out at about one o'clock yesterday afternoon at Upper Colaba, near the old Light-house. Two jowlee huts were burnt in a short time. They were occupied by peons employed at the Lunatic Asylum and in the service of officers of the garrison residing in that locality. The origin of the fire is not known, and the damages are nominal.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 20th March was Rs. 65,84,866. In addition silver received during the week, Rs. 18,23,837. New coin paid during the week, Rs. 14,00,000. The balance left was Rs. 70,08,703. There is in addition silver bullion worth Rs. 45,84,712 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ended Tuesday, 28th March, was 513, being 1 less than in the previous week, 69 more than the week ending 29th March, 1881, and 24 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 272 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1000 of the population per annum was 32·68. There were 107 deaths from remittent fever, being 5 more than the previous week, and 4 more than in the same period last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 93, 30, and 20 respectively, as compared with 66, 18, and 19 last year. There were 7 deaths from cholera last week, as compared to 3 in the week previous.

USING A FALSE TRADE MARK.—The case of Henry Ballantine *versus* Natoo Mooljee was yesterday called on for further hearing before Mr. P. Ryan. The defendant stands charged with using the trade mark of Perry Davis and Co's. Painkiller for a spurious article. Mr. Payne, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Serjeant Atkinson, instructed by Mr. Nusserwanjee, pleader, appeared for the defence. Owing to the absence of the defendant, who it was intimated to his Worship had proceeded to Jafferabad on a religious pilgrimage, a postponement was applied for by the counsel for the defence. The magistrate, in granting the application and postponing the case for a fortnight, remarked that the defendant should be communicated with in the meantime, and if he did not put in an appearance, at the hearing, a warrant would be issued for his arrest.

CHARGE OF FRAUD.

FRAMJEE ARDASEER WADIA and Lowjee Bapoo appeared yesterday before Mr. W. Webb—the first defendant to answer the charge of cheating in respect of a pair of diamond ear-rings of the value of Rs. 1,250, and the other of the abetment of the offence. The charges were preferred by Mahadeo Narayen Pundit. Mr. Macfarlane, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Dhairyawan, barrister-at-law, for the first defendant, and Mr. Shivshunker for the other defendant. The magistrate, in delivering his opinion on the preliminary objection raised by Mr. Dhairyawan at a former hearing—that criminal proceedings could not be taken, as the first defendant had been civilly sued in the High Court in respect of the ornament—said that he had carefully looked into the various authorities cited by counsel on both sides, and he nowhere found it laid down that a criminal action could not, under the circumstances be instituted by the complainant. The case was thereupon fixed for hearing on Wednesday, the 12th proximo.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 30.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

ALLEGED NUISANCE AT THE NICOL MILL.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, *vs.* AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY AND ANOTHER.

THE plaintiffs' claim is for an injunction restraining the defendants, and their servants and agents, from working or using the building at Colaba known as the Nicol Mill in such a manner as to occasion nuisance to the plaintiffs, or any person occupying the plaintiffs' premises known as the Grant Buildings. The plaintiffs also claim Rs. 1,000 as damages for the injury already sustained by them from the wrongful acts of the defendants. The Advocate-General, Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Pigot and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker, and Dinshaw, for the defendants.

Mr. John Greenwood, before being further cross-examined, stated he wished to correct a misstatement he had made. He said that one tenant had complained to him of the noise from carts, whilst two or three others had spoken to him of the inconvenience arising from the road dust occasioned by the traffic.

Cross-examination continued:—The Arthur basin runs parallel with the Grant Buildings on the north, almost the whole length of the Buildings, at a distance of about forty feet. A small portion of the extensive space between the Arthur basin and the Wellington basin, which is near the Apollo-bunder, has a traffic of cotton bales and cotton carts. Many bales of cotton are kept in that space, most of them being unpressed bales. Cotton that comes by sea is mostly unpressed. The ground between the two basins is principally occupied by unpressed cotton. Witness did not know that the cotton is shifted from place to place on the Cotton Green, which has existed there for the last eleven or twelve years.

To the court.—Witness never heard complaints of cotton dust and fluff before the mill was erected. Tenants had spoken to him about the dust from cotton traffic in the roads.

Cross-examination continued.—It was difficult to account for the cotton dust and fluff getting into the Buildings when the wind was north-west but witness supposed it must be from the eddies of wind between the two buildings. He did not think it was possible for any cotton fluff to get into the Buildings from the north. The chimney was added to in the mill in January, 1881. The fluff [illegible] Company. He was [illegible] aware that [illegible] purchase of the property, appliances had been used inside the defendant's Mill to prevent the issue of fluff out of it. The dust which comes from the Cotton Green is road dust with perhaps some bits of cotton. Cotton fluff is larger than cotton dust. In addition to the cotton dust he had referred to, witness had seen bits of cotton coming into the rooms from the chimney. Road dust might come from the traffic in the roads, but witness did not think that any cotton dust could come into the rooms from the bales being shifted about—earth dust might. The smoke from the chimney had very greatly diminished since the new boilers were put up in May, 1881. A very great deal of smoke even now comes from the chimney although not one-sixth part of what used to come before. But the chimney used to smoke as he had never seen any chimney smoke before. The chimney still emits a long black cloud such as we see issue from any other mill chimney. It comes out for about three minutes and then stops for four. Witness did not stop there more than half an hour at a time. He saw the chimney smoking on the 25th November, 1881, in this way from 1-40 to 5-20 p.m. On the 8th instant again witness saw large volumes of smoke issue from the chimney.

The judge said there could be no doubt that smoke came out of the chimney of the Nicol Mill as of any of the other mills.

Mr. Pigot said it was very much less than that of other chimnies. There were chimnies in the locality, some of which smoked much more than others, and their smoke might come to the buildings.

Cross-examination continued.—The nearest chimney to the Grant Buildings excepting that of the Nicol Mill is at a distance of 250 feet. The Colaba Press Company's is 600 feet off; the Apollo Press Company's 900 feet; the Hemp and Jute Company's some 1,200 or 1,300 feet; the Scott Press Company's 1,800 feet; the Indian Press Company's 2,300 feet; the Prince of Wales's 1,900 feet; the Remington Mill's 2,500 feet; and the Nicol Mills (defendants') 80 feet. Each tenant in the buildings has a kitchen. There are no chimnies to the kitchens. One drain discharges into Arthur basin. Originally the Grant Buildings were intended for godowns, offices, and dwelling houses. Witness could not say what was exactly intended when the buildings were erected in 1836, but they had been used as residences for many years past. There were no partitions at first: the tenants used to put them up. There were always bath-rooms at the back.

Re-examined by Mr. Inverarity.—Witness did not think there were any permanent partitions in the buildings at any time. He produced a report of the Colaba Company issued in 1863, and signed by Mr. Gray as chairman. The Grant Buildings originally belonged to the old Colaba Company.

Mr. Inverarity proposed to put in the report which stated the cost price of the buildings (which was upwards of six lakhs of rupees) at the time they were sold to Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parukh.

Mr. Pigot objected to the evidence on the ground of its antiquity and irrelevancy.

His Lordship admitted the report as evidence, saying he could not decide off-hand as to its relevancy or otherwise.

Mr. Inverarity read the report which showed that the buildings cost the old Colaba Company Rs. 6,12,000, and that they were sold to Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parukh in 1863 for Rs. 12,10,000.

Re-examination continued.—The buildings were sold to the Bank for Rs. 2,50,000 at the auction sale held under a decree of the Court. He represented the Bank at the sale, and was prepared to purchase the buildings for the full amount of the Bank's claim for principal, interest, and charges—about eight lakhs. Shortly before that the Bank had an offer from Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy of five or five and-a-half lakhs of rupees for the buildings. After the sale, there was an application made to the court to reopen the biddings by the trustee of Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee, who brought an offer of five lakhs from the Hon'ble Mr. Sassoon; but the biddings were not reopened. The Bank had been in the habit of insuring the buildings for four lakhs of rupees. During the monsoon there is no cotton traffic in the locality. The west end of the western block is the portion of the buildings affected by the cotton traffic. The main road runs at right angles to the western block at a short distance from it. Every cart has to pass by the west end of the western block. The cotton green extends from the west side of the main road to the west side of the western block.

To the court.—There are bales of cotton to the north of the buildings beyond the basin extending as far as the eastern block; but the great bulk is stored at the west end of the western block. About nineteen-twentieths are stored to the west of the buildings.

Re-examination continued.—Wellington-bunder is the name of the space between the Wellington and Arthur basins. The Cotton Green proper had existed to the west of the buildings before witness came to Bombay.

On the top or second floor of the west end of the western block there is no cotton dust or fluff. As a matter of fact there is less dust and fluff at the west end than in the other parts of the buildings. In the monsoon there is no cotton traffic at all. On the big chimney opposite to the top of the small chimney witness had a short time ago seen a mass of fluff having the appearance of a large beard. It was removed about six weeks ago. A rope ladder that was between the two chimnies for some months had also been removed. Cotton fluff collected in thick quantities in the back rooms of the buildings nearest to the mill.

Notwithstanding recent improvements, the new boilers emitted large volumes of smoke. The chimney nearest to that of the Nicol Mill is the one belonging to the Fort Press Company, which does very little business. Both chimnies are about the same height. Witness had heard no complaint from any of the tenants about the smoke from the Fort Press chimney or the chimnies of any of the other companies. One tenant had told witness that smoke from the Hemp and Jute Mill chimney was sometimes felt in division 7 of the western block. Witness had no doubt whatever that the smoke and cotton fluff complained of came from the defendant's chimney.

After some further re-examination, the court adjourned.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

SALT CASES.

DEOJEE ELJEE AND ANOTHER *vs.* HEERJEE JAITHA AND OTHERS.

MR. STARLING, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow, applied on behalf of the plaintiffs for a rule *nisi* for an injunction with *ad interim* injunction, restraining the first defendant, his servants and agents, from receiving 164 bags of salt, and the third defendant, the G. I. P. R. Company, from delivering the same to the first.

Mr. Starling read an affidavit prepared by the plaintiffs in support of the above application, from which it appears that on the 18th March, 1882, the first defendant was indebted to the plaintiffs in the sum of Rs. 816-13-9 for salt previously sold and delivered by the plaintiffs to him. On the same day, the first defendant was desirous of purchasing a further quantity of 100 bags of salt, but the plaintiffs refused to sell the same to him on credit as theretofore. The first defendant then agreed to pay for the salt on the following morning. Accordingly, relying on the first defendant's promise, the plaintiff sold to him 160 bags of salt of the value of Rs. 558-9-6, and at his request delivered the same to the third defendant (the railway company) at the Dadur station. They consigned the same in their name to one Cullianjee Ramjee at Hyderabad, and handed the railway receipt to the said defendant. It was alleged by the second defendant that the first defendant sold the salt in question and handed the receipt to him, and that he had paid the value of the salt to the first defendant. But the plaintiffs believed that it was a colorable sale, and made with intent to defraud the plaintiffs, who now believed that at the time of such sale the first defendant was actually insolvent, or in insolvent circumstances. The first defendant never paid to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 556 and odd or any part thereof due to them prior to the 18th of March. The said 100 bags of salt were now in the possession of the railway company, and the plaintiffs required that the same should not be delivered to Cullianjee Ramjee. The railway company had temporarily agreed not to make such delivery, but had refused to hold the salt any longer unless under the order of this court. The plaintiffs said that if they were allowed to deliver the salt to the first or second defendant or their agents, they would lose the salt and its value.

His Lordship granted the application of Mr. Starling.

CUMROODEEN MAHOMED ESMAIL *vs.* LUKUMCHUND DOORGADASS AND ANOTHER.

In this case, Mr. Starling made a similar application as above. On the 20th March, 1882, the plaintiffs sold 164 bags of salt of the value of Rs. 909-11 to the first defendant, who agreed that he should pay for the salt on the following morning. The circumstances under which the plaintiff sues to recover the sum are similar to those given in the above case.

His Lordship granted a rule *nisi* for injunction, with *ad interim* injunction as prayed for.

THE ALLIANCE BANK.

A summons had been taken out by Mr. Boevey, on behalf of Mowjee Madhowjee, the son and legal representative of Madhowjee Dwarkadas, and an alleged contributory of the bank, calling upon the liquidator, Mr. Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, to show cause why be should not pay to Mowjee the costs of opposing the notice of settlement of the list of the bank's contributories, together with the costs of his appearance in Chambers on the 3rd March, 1881, and of the present summons.

The summons came on for argument to-day in Chambers. Mr. Thakoredas, who appeared for the liquidator, said that on the 10th March, 1881, Mr. Dinshaw M. Petit was appointed liquidator, by order of Sir Charles Sargent, in place of Mr. Stead, with a view to recover the debt due by the assignees of the bank. The debts had now been paid off.

His Lordship made the summons absolute by consent of the parties. The costs incurred by Mowjee Madhowjee on his appearance in Chambers on the 3rd March and the costs of the subsequent correspondence between the solicitors of the parties, as well as of the summons, were to be paid by the liquidator.

A MATRIMONIAL SUIT.

HARRIETTA HENRIETTA BROCK *vs.* JOHN BENJAMIN BROCK.

THE plaintiff presented a petition to his Lordship in Chambers, praying for leave to sue in *formâ pauperis*. The petition set forth that on the 17th June, 1871, the petitioner was married to the respondent, and had two children, both of whom were dead, born of the marriage. The respondent committed adultery with a European woman of the name of Eliza Comber, *alias* Summers, and with two native women. The respondent was further charged with desertion. The petitioner, under the circumstances, prayed for a decree for a judicial separation.

His Lordship accepted the petition. The question of pauperism will come on for investigation in due course.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Palatableness and the facility with which it is digested are distinctive characteristics of Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil. Dr. Granville, F. R. S., author of "The Spas of Germany," writes: "Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils. Being, moreover, [illegible] Dr. Granville's patients have [illegible] preference for Dr. de Jongh's [illegible] Sold only in capsuled Imperial [illegible] by all chemists, druggists [illegible]

BENGAL.

MRS. BARING.—The many friends in Calcutta of the Hon'ble Mrs. Baring will be glad to know that, accompanied by Major Baring, she arrived at Simla on Saturday, without having suffered from the trying nature of the journey.—*Indian Daily News.*

CALCUTTA GOLF CLUB.—The following is the result of the scores given in for the Handicap match on the 24th and 25th instant for a very handsome cup presented by a member of the club.

There were 31 competitors on the first day, but a good many came to grief on the second day and retired.

The cup was won by Mr. Macnair with the fine score of 87 in 18 Holes.

Mr. Macnair	...	scratch			87
Mr. Robinson	... 105	allowed	17	net	88
Mr. Begg	... 97	,,	8	,,	89
Mr. H. Michell	... 94	,,	2	,,	92
Mr. Morriss	...	scratch			93
Mr. Murray	... 107	allowed	11	net	96
Mr. Bain	... 112	,,	13	,,	99
Mr. Oyley	... 121	,,	22	,,	99
Mr. Stanley	... 126	,,	29	,,	102
Capt. Riddell	... 117	,,	15	,,	102
Mr. Fyfe	... 119	,,	12	,,	107
Mr. Halford	... 113	,,	6	,,	107
Mr. F. Mitchell	... 111	,,	2	,,	109
Mr. Prios	... 122	,,	13	,,	109

The Madras medal (Handicap) will be played for on Friday 31st instant, and Saturday 1st April.—*Englishman.*

A REWARD.—Lord William Beresford, Military Secretary to the Viceroy, in recognition of the meritorious services of Rai Gopal Mohun Sircar Bahadoor, Treasurer to the Viceroy, has awarded a silver *goorgoori* worth about Rs. 300, beautifully engraved, and bearing a suitable inscription. Lord Lytton also at the time of his retirement made the baboo a present of a valuable watch and chain.—*Statesman.*

A SAD ACCIDENT.—An accident, which proved fatal, occurred to Mr. J. DeLuz Vierra, for 35 years Shipping Clerk in the Office of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co. The deceased gentleman was one of the guests at an entertainment given on board a steamer lying at Prinsep's Ghat on Friday evening. The party consisted of Mr. Manuel, the deceased, his son, the 3rd Engineer of the *Vesta*, and a few others. The party broke up at 10 p. m., and the guests got into boats to come ashore. As the boats were somewhat apart the deceased asked Mr. Foster, the 3rd Engineer of the *Vesta* to lend him a hand, which he did; but, unfortunately, the deceased lost his footing and slipped into the river, dragging Mr. Foster with him. The two struggled to free themselves, which they soon accomplished, and Mr. Foster speedily reached the shore. The deceased was carried some distance by the tide, but the men on the boat soon picked him up. He was immediately brought ashore, placed in a gharry, and driven to the General Hospital, but on the way there he expired. The cause of death, in the opinion of the medical officers, was due chiefly to the shock sustained by his system.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.—The Hon'ble Sayad Ahmed, Khan Bahadoor, C.S.I., and the Hon'ble Rai Kristodas Pal, Bahadoor, C.I.E., the one a member of the Governor-General's Council, the other a member of the Lieutenant-Governor's Council, were examined at Friday's sitting of the Education Commission. The Hon'ble Sayad Ahmed confined himself, as might be expected, to Education as affecting the Muhammadan community, his printed answers to the questions of the Commission comprising 28 pages of foolscap. Among other answers given to members of the Commission, he gave it as his opinion that the immediate effect of the withdrawal of Government from higher education would reduce it to the point of death, but that it would eventually revive and flourish. He did not believe that instruction in principles of morality occupied any distinct part in the curriculum of studies adopted in Government schools, but as all high-class education went far to impart moral instruction, he thought the object desired was gained. He was of opinion that municipalities should have no control in the working of English teaching institutions, and was against the interference of municipal or missionary bodies with educational establishment founded and maintained by native agency. As regards the question of education as affecting Mussulman ladies, the Sayad said that the general idea on this subject, that Muhammadan ladies were ignorant of even their own language, was a mistake, as the better classes were well acquainted with Arabic. He did not, however, think that female education could take any root among Mussulmans until their men were first educated, who would then carry it to their homes. The Hon'ble Kristodas Pal's evidence was much the same as that given by other witnesses, and does not need recapitulation.—*Englishman.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

THE ANNUAL FLIGHT TO THE HILLS.—Whilst the Hill-going officials of the local Government are beginning to chafe at having this year to spend the end of the month of March in Allahabad, instead of [illegible] not exactly "pastures *new*," but rather the *old* "happy [illegible] ground" of Naini Tal, it may be as well to remind [illegible] whom it may concern, that in the hardly pre-historic days of the early part of Sir William Muir's rule, the Government did not make their move to the Hills till the end of May. In 1868, for instance, the Lieutenant-Governor gave a Queen's Birthday Ball, not in the cold weather, according to the custom of Madras, but strictly on the Queen's Birthday, the 24th of May, which ball came off with great *eclat* in Lowther Castle, then Government House.—*Pioneer.*

WHAT ABOUT THE INDIAN GOLD MINES?

Is there no gold in the Wynaad, and have all the promises of prospecters and experts been sheer delusion? The question, long whispered with bated breath, is now openly put, and the sceptics have the opportunity of airing their superior wisdom, and proving to demonstration that they were the only wise men. They have certainly the advantage for the moment. More than two years have passed since the excitement of the alleged gold discoveries paved the way for the gold-mining mania, and results there are none up to date. Reports there are in abundance, and the officials of many of the companies, perhaps because they have nothing else to do, have indulged in profuse expenditure on printing and paper in order to keep their shareholders *au courant* with the work at their mines. The shareholders, however, have grown weary and impatient of these wordy reports, which keep reiterating the same things, and provide no information that gives assurance of the actual presence of gold. It is certain there are properties, which were acquired in the heat of the early speculations, they ought never to have been bought or leased for gold-mining. We have heard of native vendors who exultantly proclaim that they sold or let ground for company purposes without being even called upon to say there was any trace of a reef to be found on it. Of course there are companies and companies, and on those properties on which work is farthest advanced we are assured that everything is being done which skill and experience could suggest to discover whether true fissure veins are to be found. A recent visitor to the Wynaad still bespeaks patience, and says that another month, or two at the most, will give the expectant shareholders in England information of a reliable character, either negative or affirmative, in answer to the question, "Is mining in the Wynaad going to succeed?" This is something definite, and if the witness in question is to be trusted, we should have the information that is so anxiously looked for by May at the latest. In the meantime the explanation given by the engineer of the Glasgow Company about the famous four ounce per ton telegram has not taught shareholders to be less suspicious.—*The World.*

THE FEARNEAUX FRAUDS.

AT the Birmingham Police-court on Feb. 22nd, James Gething and Mary Jane Fearneaux were again brought before the magistrates on a charge of forgery and conspiracy to obtain money by false pretences from Edward Beynon. As on the previous hearing of the case, there was a large attendance, and long before the court was formally opened there was a crowd outside the police-court. Miss Fearneaux, by the request of her solicitor, was allowed to sit on the bench of the dock.

Mr. Beynon was again called, and his examination was continued by Mr. Pollard. This witness was recalled for the purpose of identifying several of the letters received by him with respect to the affairs of Lord Clinton. The first letter produced was one of the Lord Coleridge forgeries, dated from the Court of Common Pleas, March 13, 1880. In this his lordship was made to express regret to find that his client, Lord Clinton, had been the cause of witness's ruin, assuring him at the same time that if he would wait a little longer, and would not allow himself to be influenced by the unprincipled set of men in Birmingham who were going about because they could not get their money, he would be fully recompensed. His lordship added that he could not imagine witness wanted any more proof that his client would soon settle everything with credit and honour. Witness could not say which of the prisoners gave him the letter, or whether he received it through post. He identified other letters as addressed to him in the female prisoner's handwriting. In one of these, dated from Oxford, and which appeared to have passed through the post addressed to witness, she said: "Dear Friends—Enclosed is receipt taking in the last £15, for which you have had no receipt, and what you have given James, excluding all moneys received up to this date, May 1876. You shall be rewarded, only place faith and trust in James. We must defeat Bishop's vi[illegible] work, or all will be lost." The James referred to was the male prisoner Gething. Another letter signed "M. J. Fearneaux," was endorsed at the foot with the following memorandum by the male prisoner: "Please keep this to yourself till I see you. If any one comes to you, you know nothing. Trust to me, and all will be well." A letter from Lord Coleridge, written from Judges' Chambers, London, and addressed to Lord A. P. Clinton, under cover to witness, ran: "My Dear Friend,—I have drawn on my own responsibility to your lordship's needs. I think her Most Gracious Majesty will sanction my drawing upon your lordship's funds until she gives you the final word of command." The female prisoner wrote occasionally to him under the initials "A. P. C." (Arthur Pelham Clinton), and often referred to interviews with the Lord Chief Justice, stating he was very kind. Another letter, dated Aug. 31, 1876, identified by witness, was signed A. P. C. (Arthur Pelham Clinton). Mr. Pollard explained that this contained a statement that Gething had had a quarrel with Fearneaux, and that he was going away to New Zealand in consequence. She desired Beynon to induce Gething to remain, and asked him for £2 for James, and "whatever you can scrape for me." The answer to this letter was found among Fearneaux's papers, which were seized under the bill of sale by Auerbach, the Liverpool money-lender. In it witness addressed her as "My dear friend." It stated, "I have seen our friend Gething about what you said," adding that he found him very stubborn, but that he had persuaded him to remain in England, and not to go to New Zealand. When [illegible] stated, [illegible] November, 1876, when he [illegible] announced [illegible] intention of selling his property to meet his pressing necessities, the adventuress wrote him: "I hope you will not tell your solicitors anything why you are selling your buildings. If you do they would get meddling in what did not concern them. It would then go from one to another, and my secret would no longer be safe." At the end of the same year she wrote, "If you can find me £45 in a day or so I will make it worth your while fifty times over. I would not trouble you, but I am drove to the last." In another epistle, written on deep mourning letter paper, Fearneaux informed witness of the death of Lady Coleridge, and announced the writer's preparations to visit the Queen at Osborne. The adventuress complained of being destitute, and denied that she had squandered one penny. On March 11, 1878, in a letter bearing no address, and signed "Fred," she said she was short of cash, and asked witness for £50, promising to give in return an I O U for £100. On the following day Fearneaux wrote, apparently from Westbourne-grove, London, "I have been with H. M. G. M. these two days, and have to present myself to-morrow; she is not so well possessed towards me; what I mean to infer is that she has been rather cross with me. She told me my clothes had such a greasy smell that she could not bear proximity to them. I cannot get any other clothes, and must be thankful for those I have. I had a mind to have retorted rather uncivilly, but did not, the thought of my own poor mother and wife stopped me." Miss Fearneaux wrote again from Paddington, "I have great pleasure in telling you her Majesty said to me to-day she would post me her decided answer before she left for Osborne." Other letters referred to Mr. Secretary Cross, and stated, "He is doing all he can for me, and I am surprised Mr. Secretary Cross is put about." Elsewhere Gething's conduct was complained of and witness was informed the documents were awaiting Beaconsfield's disposal. Again the female prisoner wrote: "I am going to London with a recommendation from her Majesty to a great leading duke, and the next week with documents to Lord Coleridge, signed by her Majesty." (Laughter.) From Deptford, in 1880, she wrote: "My dear friend Beynon,—I am here in London once again, and have had an interview with her Most Gracious Majesty this evening. I shall know to-morrow (Thursday) what she has come to the conclusion of doing for me." Another letter was dated from Everton-road, Liverpool, signed "Lanesborough," and sealed with a regal seal. In it she said: "Lord Coleridge will send you due notice from London when his lordship will be ready for the interview with you. It will not come from myself. It will be as soon as his lordship can, with convenience to himself." On Dec. 16, 1880, she communicated from Brunswick-road, Liverpool, to the effect that Lord Coleridge had written intimating that in the second week of the January following he should specially visit Liverpool, where he hoped to have the pleasure of seeing Screen, Beynon, and Bishop—(laughter)—but that in the meantime he should write to each of the three. His lordship had also added, "that as I am about to have my portrait taken you shall all have one if you think well. (Laughter.) The Lord Chief Justices of all the English Courts are compelled to have their portraits taken." (Much laughter.) At the beginning of last year, when the trial of Fowell was approaching, witness received a letter from "Lord Coleridge," "as adviser, friend, and supporter of the cause of Lanesborough v. Regina, I must inform you that any correct statement you can make against that most infamous of men, Benjamin Fowell, it will become your bounden duty to do so." Mr. Pollard said he had hundreds of other letters, some of which would be read at the trial. The last letter he should read was one in which Lord Coleridge was made to announce that the Queen had graciously consented to accept a visit from Lord Clinton and witness at Balmoral, and to state that the expenses of the journey would be at least £25. Mr. Pollard added that these letters, purporting to be signed by the Lord Chief Justice, were altogether unlike Lord Coleridge's handwriting.

Mr. B. Hebbert proceeded to cross-examine Beynon on behalf of Gething. Witness said Gething was employed at Elliott's about five or six years, and received 30s. or 35s. a week. He first spoke to witness about a nobleman living in disgrace at his sister's. He asked if it was Lord Arthur Clinton, because the Boulton and Park affair was fresh in his mind. Witness subsequently had an interview with Fearneaux at Aston-cross, by appointment with Gething. He afterwards went to the house of Thomas Bishop, but witness did not remember the conversation, though he did not think anything was said about Lord Arthur Clinton. Nothing further happened then so far as he could remember. Fearneaux was dressed as a lady at that time. He believed he saw Fearneaux next at Gething's. The day following the first interview he told Gething at the works that he had some money and would not mind lending it to Lord Arthur Clinton. He said this in answer to Gething's request to send the money, as he had unbounded confidence in him. He had no doubt he made inquiries about the nobleman, and might have inquired of Bishop. Witness spoke of other transaction, with the prisoner through Gething. He had about £400 from a Mr. Monk, and £600 from a Mr. Screen, all of which he let Fearneaux have. He also let her have about £800 of his own. The only security he had was a promissory note for £6,000. All he advanced was to be merged in the £6,000. The promissory notes were in the handwriting of Fearneaux. When Fowell was tried at Liverpool witness and others were asked to protect Fearneaux. Three or four years ago he went to Balmoral with the prisoner, Screen finding the money.

In reply to Mr. Stubbins, witness said he was only on such terms with the prisoner as a friend and a gentleman would be. He did not notice the wording and spelling of the documents and "proclamation," or his suspicion would have been aroused. He should not have advanced the money if Bishop had not assured him that the prisoner was Lord Arthur Clinton. Up to that time he could not say that the prisoner told him she was Lord Clinton, neither could he say when she did tell him so. He believed the last amount he handed to her was £30 at Liverpool. Earl Lanes[illegible] to pay him the £6,000 for which the p[illegible] understood Lord Cole[illegible] friend and adviser.

Joseph Price, a detective, gave evidence of the apprehension of the prisoner at Liverpool and the finding of a large number of letters in her house.

Inspector Cooper also stated that he had known the prisoner since 1871.

Among the letters was one addressed "Lord Coleridge and no one else." A number of letters were also found in Gething's house.

Ann Lovesay, female searcher, deposed to the sex of the prisoner Fearneaux, who was a female. She had searched the prisoner before in 1871 or 1872.

The case was then adjourned.

On March 23rd, Lord Coleridge was examined. His Lordship arrived at Birmingham at a quarter-past twelve, and drove to the police-court. Soon after his arrival the prisoners were placed in the dock.

Lord Coleridge, having been sworn upon the bench, was examined by Mr. Pollard. He said he did not know either of the prisoners, and had never, he believed, seen either of them—certainly not about Lord Arthur Clinton.

Handing Lord Coleridge the document known as "The proclamation" respecting Lord Clinton, Mr. Pollard asked, "Will your lordship be good enough to say whether that is your signature?"

Lord Coleridge (unhesitatingly): "Certainly not."

A second document was put in with the same answer; and as to a letter purporting to have been written by the witness, he said the handwriting had no resemblance whatever to his. The same reply was made respecting other forged letters.

Mr. Pollard.—It is alleged that the male prisoner stated that he had an interview with your lordship at judges' chamber in 1876 or 1877 with reference to his matter.—I certainly never had such an interview, nor could I have had, for I was not at judges' chambers during the year 1876 and 1877.

Mr. Pollard.—That is all I have to ask you.

Mr. Stubbins and Mr. Hebbert both said they had no questions to put on behalf of the prisoners.

The depositions of Lord Coleridge having been read over and signed by him, he was bound over in the usual way to appear at the Warwick Assizes.

Mr. Hebbert submitted that not the slightest case had been made out against Gething, who had done nothing more than Beynon had done.

The magistrate replied that there was a *primâ facie* case against Gething which should be submitted to a jury. The magistrate would, however, accept two sureties of £25 each for his appearance. The serious point against Gething was his assertion that he had an interview in London with Lord Coleridge.

Mr. Hebbert replied that it was quite possible the woman had caused an accomplice in London to personate the Lord Chief Justice on that occasion.

The prisoners were then committed for trial.

LORD CLINTON.

So many people even now obstinately believe that Lord Arthur Pelham Clinton is still alive—this unaccountable belief was evidently such a factor in the deceptions practised by the now notorious Furneaux—that it may be interesting to state how direct evidence goes to prove exactly the contrary. At the time of the miserable scandals with which Lord Arthur Clinton's name was connected, a warrant was issued for his apprehension. He escaped and hid himself in a little inn at Lymington, in Hampshire. There he seems to have betrayed himself [illegible] collecting all the newspapers in which [illegible] mentioned, and cutting out the references [illegible] the rest of the paper as waste. But [illegible] inn kept his secret, and did not [illegible] police. Eventually Lord Arthur [illegible] to change his quarters, and he [illegible] him, with the very little luggage [illegible] Christchurch. [illegible] exactly well whom he was con[illegible] it did not astound him [illegible] himself at the hotel [illegible] At Christchurch [illegible] who the young man [illegible] with an old fish[illegible] in fishing [illegible] fisherman's house [illegible] that there [illegible] fever [illegible] [illegible] (7) the [illegible] this is [illegible]

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that the sale of Mr. Rehimbhoy Alladinbhoy's properties was postponed until SATURDAY next at the request of Mr. Rahimbhoy on condition that the amount of principal, interest and cost due to the mortgagee, Mr. Cassumbhoy, should be paid off on THURSDAY, the 30th instant. But Mr. Rahimbhoy having failed to pay the amount as agreed, intending purchasers are hereby informed that the sail will proceed for certain on SATURDAY, the 1st April next, dated this 30th day of March, 1882.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 31st March, 1882.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their room on account and at the risk of whom it may concern.

An Invoice consisting of enamelledware, such as oval and round teakettles, fryingpans saucepans, greed irons, water pots, buckets, digesters, &c., of various sizes.

A collection of samples of hardware, penknives, scissors, tools, cricket bats, foot balls, &c.

3 cases muttons, hams in canvas (quite fresh.)
2 „ sausages in skin („)
10 boxes superior Whiskey.
30 „ „ claret of different brand.
10 cases German beer.
10 „ superior champagne.
2 rolls carpets and a collection of kid leather ladies boots.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay, 31st March, 1882.

SADANAND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

SALE OF JEWELLERY AND SILK WEARING APPERALS.

On TUESDAY, the 4th proximo, Messrs S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their auction rooms at 1 P.M., by order of mortgagee, Marwaree Ratn Khooshall and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Jaijee Bai, widow of late Pallonjee Pestonjee.

6 silk sarries of different colour.
3 silk zooblas with gold border.
17 „ „ of different colours.
„ trouser with purple spots.
2 kinkob caps.
7 velvet do. with gold embroidery.
1 gold locket.
1 „ necklace with pearls fixed over red stones.
1 pair gold earrings.
1 pearl ring.
1 pair silver earrings.
1 set „ buttons.
1 gold watch (Geneva No. 27990).
1 silver locket, &c., &c.

SADANAND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 31st March, 1882.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 31st instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Free Church Mission House, Gowalia Tank-road, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, mahogany cottage pianoforte by Collard and Collard, a light neat and stylish Victoria with a fast troting silver grey Arab horse, and harness, handsome pictures, carpets, rich table ornaments and flower vases, &c., the property of Rev. A. C. Grieve, the same comprises plain glassware, superior dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated vegetable dishes, ice pitcher, cruet stand, butter cooler, tea pot, toast rack, breakfast companion, spoons and forks, jam and tea pots, waiter table and chamber candlesticks, reading lamp, cutlery by Mappin, blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as drawing-room, dining, pier, oval, round, folding, washhand and dressing tables, drawing room, dining, easy, low, folding, lady's nursing and Madras pattern without arm chairs, sideboard, whatnot, conversation and reclining couches, tripod stands, hat stand, a handsome mahogany cottage pianoforte by Collard and Collard, iron bedsteads, clothes press, dressing glass, wardrobe, chest of drawers, double screen, camp cot, baby's cot, Brussels carpet, real Japanese flowervases, handsome pictures, hanging and table lamps, bath, dispense and cookroom furniture and copper utensils a collection of choice plants, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 light neat and stylish Victoria with a powerful fast trotting grey Arab horse and harness.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st April, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Victoria-road, Mazagon, next to the Sassoon's Silk Mill, the valuable and handsome french-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a light English-built mail phaeton, by McNaught and Smith and a strong built boat-shaped landau, 1 strong fast trotting grey and 1 bay Arab horse, a strong grey pony broken in harness, rich table ornaments, bronze figures, handsome China vases, &c., &c., the property of Mirza Faizoolakhan, Consul-General for Persia in Bombay, the same comprises rich vine leaf pattern glassware, handsome breakfast service, best plated spoons and forks, oval waiter table candlesticks, cutlery, and handsomely carved blackwood, and teakwood furniture, comprising drawing room, pier, side, writing, dressing and washhand tables, conversation and sofa couches, drawing room easy folding, arm and without arm chairs, side board, whatnot ottoman, teapoys chiffoniers, bookstand, teakwood bedsteads, clothes press, wardrobe, chest of drawers, double and single screens, large almyra with mirror, a set of mahogany dining table in 4 pieces, large size pier glasses in gilt frames, mahogany card table, dressing glass, large size rich Brussels carpet with border, drugget carpel, 1 and 3 light hanging argand lamps, 4 light chandeliers with shades, large size real China sugar jars, handsome flower vases, hanging vase lamps, double light candelabra, glass door, bookcase, copying press, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 Light English-built Mail Phaeton by McNaught and Smith.
1 Handsome light canoe-shaped landau.
1 Strong fast trotting grey Persian Horse.
1 „ „ bay Arab Horse.
1 „ grey Pony broken in harness.

The property is on view.

The property of another gentleman—
1 Shigram and horse and harness.

On MONDAY [illegible] April, sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. [illegible] Co. are instructed to sell by [illegible] Hill, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, American organ, superior oilpainting by Clough and Bromley, books, &c., the property of E. J. Ebden, Esq., C.S., leaving Bandora.

Catalogues will be published.

Full particulars will be given in to-morrow's paper, and the property will be on view from to-morrow.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 3rd April, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms.

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ „ dhoties.
5 cases red ground prints.
6 „ white tanglie.
11 bales grey drills, s.-w. damaged.
6 round marble slabs, 3 feet in diameter.
6 oblong „ „ 4 feet by 2 feet.
1 case marble ornaments.
1 case hardware.
4 cases fresh provisions consisting of vegetable, soups, fruits, beef, salmon, &c.

On account and at the risk of Abdool Kayoon Surrufally.
S—ex 431-40—about 4 cases butter in 2 lb. tins.

By order of Jowaneenud Dulsookroy and on account and at the risk of Munsaram Moosadimull of Delhi.
M G—C 8 670-71—2 bales grey mulls.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. E. Craddock, comprising chest of drawers, cloth chest, wearing apparel, reading books, and sundries.

The effects of the late Mr. E. R. Christian, comprising albums and sundries.

The effects of the late Mr. W. S. Widdicombe, comprising reading books and sundries.

The effects of the late Lieutenant D. Radcliffe, comprising books.

On TUESDAY next, the 4th April, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 58, Hornby-row, close to the Grand Central Hotel, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, carpets, table ornaments, flower vases, &c., the property of G. Norville, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

AUCTION SALE, at the Travelling Bazaar opposite Crawford Market.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., have received instructions to dispose of by public auction on TUESDAY next, the 4th April, and the following days sale commencing at 3 p.m. each day, the whole of the extensive stock in trade of the Travelling Bazaar consisting of:—

Millinery.
Drapery.
Hosiery.
Haberdashery.
Jewellery.
Fancy goods, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the balance the next day before delivery.

SALE OF A SALING BOAT.

On SATURDAY, the 8th inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Apollo-bunder.

One sailing boat copper fastened, with sails oars, awnings, &c., in good order, the property of E. J. Ebden, Esq., C.S.

The boat is now lying at the Apollo-bunder for the inspection of the intending purchasers.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction on a date to be hereafter fixed at the Metal Mart, Byculla, the valuable and handsome french-polished richly carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned solid mahogany grand square pianoforte by C. H. Schroder, a handsome light English-built brougham by John Moreton and Co., a powerful fast trotting bay Australian horse, 2 strong riding ponies, English made plated mounted single harness [illegible] and child's saddles and bridles, a Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine, English brass and [illegible] steads, rich table ornaments and flower vases [illegible] Brussels carpet, pictures, a collection of [illegible] ibs and pots, &c., the property of John C [illegible]

Catalogues will be published a [illegible] be on view 4 days before the sale.

[illegible] Co.

Bombay, 31st March, 1882.

THE IMP [illegible] Y,

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REM [illegible]
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[illegible]

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

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DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits at rates to be obtained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, April 1, 1881.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK
OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE:—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
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At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
„ SCOTLAND, | „ PARIS,

and also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.

If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.

CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

On terms which may be ascertained on application at the Bank.

All letters should be addressed, and hoondies made payable, to the AGENT, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. W. JONES,
Agent.
Bombay, 8th December, 1880.

HOTELS.

LANOWLEE HOTEL,
A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.
ARDASEER MERWANJEE, Proprietor.

THE BOMBAY HOTEL,
LATE ROYAL HOTEL,

IS now under the immediate supervision and management of an EUROPEAN Proprietor. No. 1 BILLIARD TABLE and best Liquors only in stock. Charges exceedingly moderate.

J. HOROWITZ, Proprietor,
No. 1, Bakehouse-lane,
Next to Rogers & Co., Fort, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s
MEDOC, bottled in Bombay.
Cash per doz. qts. Rs. 9-4
„ „ pts. „ 6-4

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
NO. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

FOR SALE, Messrs. I. C. JOHNSON & Co.'s CEMENT, second to none in quality. Price Rs. 8-12 per cask of 400 lbs. nett.

JOHN FLEMING & Co.
Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

COUGHS ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bedtime ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in bottles.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM. Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Carrier, and every class of shoeing done.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A pair of T-B. Walers (Mare and Gelding), 6 years old, 15-2 high, well broken, quiet and good movers in harness, Rs. 1,600.

A T-B. Mare, 6 years, 16 hands, thoroughly quiet in saddle and harness, and a good fencer. Rs. 1,200.

A bay Arab Horse, 5 years old, 14-2 high, handsome charger, carries a lady, and a pretty mover in harness, Rs. 750.

A grey C-B. Mare, 7 years old, 15 hands, well bred and good shape. A capital saddle mare, Rs. 400.

A very handsome fleabitten grey Arab Horse, 7 years old, 14-1½, very showy and fast in saddle and harness, Rs. 650.

A chesnut Arab Horse, 6 years old, 14-2 high, a capital brougham horse, thoroughly broken and quiet, Rs. 400.

Also a number of other Horses on commission sale.

ROBERT SCOTT & CO.
Girgaum Vety. Stables, March 9, 1882.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
LIMITED.
(BRANCH OF THE SOCIETE GENERALE.)

CAPITAL Fcs. 8,500,000.

PATENTEES OF THE JABLOCHKOFF SYSTEM. AGENTS OF SAUTTER LEMONNIER & CO.'S GRAMME'S ELECTRIC MACHINES AND OTHER SYSTEMS OF ELECTRIC LAMPS AND ACCESSORIES.

EVERY SYSTEM OF ELECTRIC LIGHTING SUPPLIED.

Advice and information given upon all the different systems in use.

Estimates supplied for permanent and temporary Lighting.

This Company has supplied Electric Lights in India to—
THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.
THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
THE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.
THE GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.
THE MUNICIPALITIES, RAJAHS.
NUMEROUS COTTON AND RICE MILLS.
PRESSES, &c., &c., &c.

STOCKS OF MACHINERY AND ACCESSORIES ALWAYS ON HAND.

CONSIDERABLE REDUCTIONS IN PRICES OF MATERIAL AND CANDLES SINCE JANUARY 1, 1882.

Competent mechanic-electricians sent to erect works and to instruct purchasers.

AGENCIES:
PEEL, CASSELS & Co. ... BOMBAY.
ARBUTHNOT & Co. ... MADRAS.
GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT & Co. ... CALCUTTA.
[illegible]

BLACK FELT HATS
FOR EVENING WEAR.

LIGHT in weight, of the newest and most approved shapes, and made specially to stand the climate of the East.

Price, Rs. 9-8.

Less 10 per Cent Discount to Cash Purchasers.

ASQUITH & LORD,
BOMBAY.

"ROYAL CHARTER."

AMONGST the many brands of Champagne, good, bad and indifferent it is often rather puzzling to know which to choose, but when a Wine rapidly rises into fame, and is acknowledged by connoisseurs to be of the highest quality, it may be inferred that but little risk is run in ordering it. This is the case with the dry Wines of

WACHTER & Co., OF EPERNAY.

which are patronised by Royalty.—*Morning Post.*

The price is no higher than for other first class Brands.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY, LAHORE, &c.,
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET.

JUST RECEIVED A SELECT PARCEL OF
THE CELEBRATED
JAVA CIGARS,
IN SPLENDID CONDITION,

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNAH, with its accompanying FLAVOR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

		Per 1,000.	Per box of 100.
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	...Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	... „ 35	„ 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	... „ 40	„ 4 8

Samples forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

B O M B A Y C A S H B A Z A A R

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESTABLISHED 1878.

OUR ANNUAL

GENUINE CLEARANCE SALE
PREVIOUS
TO
STOCK-TAKING
WILL COMMENCE

SATURDAY, THE 1ST APRIL, AND
CONTINUE FOURTEEN DAYS ONLY.

The greatest bargains ever offered in Bombay.

All the new Easter Novelties are included in the Clearance Sale.

Fifteen per cent. discount will be allowed on all purchases of Rs. 5 and upwards.

If you want to save money you must purchase all you require during the Clearance Sale.

Last Great Clearance Sale this Season.

NOTE ADDRESS:
BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR
ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD,
CRAWFORD MARKET,
BOMBAY.
PAINTED RED, WHITE, AND BLUE.

B O M B A Y C A S H B A Z A A R

MILLINERY. MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to announce her arrival from England with a large and choice selection of

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,

personally selected by her from the first Paris and London Houses.

MRS. LAKE'S

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Elwood's Drab Melton, with wide [illegible] Brims, very light...	9	8
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Good Instruments in cases complete	120	0
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Complete in cases	150	0
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Seven Stringed Machine Head Banjo, Walnut hoop and handle with plated fittings in case	60	
Do. do. Brass fittings inlaid hoop and handle	50	
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Cheaper Instruments in stock down to	12	0
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TAMBOURINES		
At Rs. 3, 6, and	9	0
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Do. 24 do. 2 do.	20	0
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Excellent manufacture (Distin & Co.), with crooks, complete. Price in case, from Rs. 85 to	120	0
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Concert Flute, of Cocoa-wood, with 8 German Silver keys and German Silver tips, in lined Mahogany lock cases	54	0
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Cheaper Flutes, each Rs. 5, 10, 15, 25, and	35	0
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Copies of the Report containing details Investments, Forms of Proposal, and all tion may be obtained on application.
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NOTICES.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAIL

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and from SATURDAY (with the exception mentioned below) the of trains on the Nizam's Railway will be ALTERED as follows:—

UP TRAINS.

	Passenger.	Mixed.
Secunderabad, dep.	7 10 a.m.	[illegible]
Wadi Junction, arrl.	3 8 p.m.	[illegible]

DOWN TRAINS.

	Mixed.	Passenger.
Wadi Junction, dep.	3 32 a.m.	[illegible]
Secunderabad, arrl.	12 35 p.m.	[illegible]

The exception is that on Saturday, April 1st, only the Down Mixed Train leaving Wadi at 3-32 a.m. will run.
By order,
W. SANDFORD,
Assistant Traffic Supdt.
Secunderabad, March 21, 1882.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON APRIL 1st, TRAINS will RUN as follows:—

Station	Ordinary. Mixed. Mail.
Colaba d	[illegible]
Church Gate d	[illegible]
Marine Lines d	[illegible]
Charni Road d	[illegible]
Grant Road d	[illegible]
Bulsar a	[illegible]
Surat a	[illegible]
Do. d	[illegible]
Broach d	[illegible]
Baroda d	[illegible]
Ahmedabad a	[illegible]
Do. d	[illegible]
Viramgam d	[illegible]
Wadhwan a	[illegible]
Anand d	[illegible]
Dakor a	[illegible]
Godra a	[illegible]

Station	Mixed. Ordinary. Mail.
Wadhwan d	[illegible]
Viramgam	[illegible]
Ahmedabad	[illegible]
Do.	[illegible]
Baroda	[illegible]
Broach	[illegible]
Surat	[illegible]
Bulsar	[illegible]
Grant Road	[illegible]
Charni Road	[illegible]
Marine Lines	[illegible]
Church Gate	[illegible]
Colaba	[illegible]
Godra	[illegible]
Dakor	[illegible]
Anand	[illegible]

For particulars of alterations of Bombay, Local, and Branch line train service, see time tables which will be exhibited at stations at the end of the month.
J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.
Bombay, March 21, 1882.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and after SATURDAY, the first of April, 1882, the following alterations of and additions to, the PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE upon this Railway will be brought into force, namely:—

First.—The Down North-East Line Passenger Train which now leaves Bombay at 8-15 a.m. [illegible] of at 10-35, and will leave at 11-0 instead of [illegible] night, but will arrive at Nagpur at 11-15 the following morning as at present.

Second.—The Down Passenger Train for Poona now leaving Bombay at 7-45 a.m. will leave at [illegible] will arrive at Poona at 3-0 p.m. instead of [illegible] at present.

Third.—The present Up Passenger Train leaving Poona at 12-30 noon for Bombay will leave at [illegible] arrive in Bombay at 7-40 instead of at 7- [illegible]

Fourth.—The Down Mixed Train [illegible] at 10 p.m., and will run through to Raichur, arriving there at 7-15 a.m. on the third day.

And a new Up Mixed Train will leave [illegible] 9-45 p.m. and will arrive at [illegible] at 6-40 a.m. on the third day.

Fifth.—The Down Mixed Trains which leave Bombay at 12-0 noon, Poona at 7-0 a.m., and Sholapur at [illegible] will be discontinued.

And the Up Mixed Trains which leave [illegible] a.m., Sholapur at 6-15 a.m. and Poona [illegible] also be discontinued.

Sixth.—An additional Down Mixed [illegible] Poona at 9-25 a.m., and will arrive at [illegible] And an additional Up Mixed Train will [illegible] 1-30 p.m. and will arrive at Poona at [illegible]

Seventh.—The Mixed Trains on the [illegible] State Railway will be slightly altered [illegible] as to run in connection with the through [illegible] over this Railway.

Eighth.—A new local Mixed Train will [illegible] for Kalyan at 12 noon, and will arrive [illegible] p.m. It will run on week days only.

Ninth.—The Up Local Passenger Train [illegible] Tanna at 8-15 p.m. on week days, will [illegible] and will arrive in Bombay at 6-50 [illegible] as at present.

Tenth.—The local Mixed Train which [illegible] bay at 9-30 p.m. for Kalyan will be [illegible]

All other Trains over this, and the [illegible] Amraoti State Railways will continue [illegible] present.

For other and consequent alterations, [illegible] formation as to Trains by which Horses [illegible] be conveyed, and for further particulars [illegible] Time Bill, dated the first of April, 1882, [illegible] formation can be obtained at the Station [illegible] signed.

[illegible] General
Bombay, the 22nd of March, 1882.

A GOOD PLA

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